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## Unease Over Cults in U.S. Grows in Wake of Guyana

This article is based on reporting by Jo Thomas and Michael Sheppard Jr. It was written by Miss Thomas, the first of a series.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (NYT) — Some have been shyly visible in airports and on street corners, offering flowers and soliciting donations, but until 1974 persons died in Jonestown, Guyana, most of the thousands of Americans who have joined religious cults in a last decade remained in the nation's peripheral vision.

There were groups that were considered odd, such as the Bo and Peep UFO cult or New York's carpeting cult. And some practices seemed strange, such as the mass marriages arranged by the Rev. Sun Myung Moon. As religious groups, however, cults are protected by the First Amendment and by a general feeling that their aura of good intentions might, at worst, cloak fraud.

Then, last November, the Peoples Temple collapsed in a violence that raised fundamental questions about how the nation could deal with religious groups that wooed the young and the idealistic, then got them to give up their possessions, their family ties, their homes and, at Jonestown, their lives.

Interviews conducted across the country with leaders and current and former members of groups commonly described as cults, as well as with relatives of members and with persons who have studied cults, reveal that the groups share at least some of the following characteristics:

- They have a living charismatic leader who says he is given new, exclusive revelations about God's reality. Anyone who does not believe his teachings, says, is not only wrong but also satanic.
- The leader creates a family, often a communal living arrangement, and takes a name such as "Dad," members frequently take new names when they join or sever ties with their real families.
- The leader sets absolute rules, but he does not necessarily obey them himself. He usually lives far more luxuriously than his followers.

• The group has an apocalyptic view of the world, which moral rules may be discarded in the service of the leader. Members also discard their belongings, occupations and, occasionally, their regard for physical well-being.

• Certain behavior-control techniques are practiced, usually in a setting isolated from the outside world. Members see the techniques as a religious regimen. Outsiders call them brainwashing.

Although the Carter administration opposes any

broad investigation of such groups on constitutional grounds, some members of Congress favor inquiries into their activities abroad and into the tax-exempt status they frequently have at home.

The complaints came first from parents who said their children had been brainwashed, a charge echoed by former members of some cults. The complaints were denied by the cults and many were virtually impossible to prove in court. A wave of kidnappings by parents ensued, and a new profession appeared — "deprogramming," a way of erasing indoctrination.

There were reports that the Children of God had started practicing prostitution and that Synanon had changed from a group treating drug addiction into a cult that ordered mass divorces and vasectomies, abortions and beatings, and that it threatened those who tried to challenge it or to report on its activities.

Paul Morantz, a lawyer who had successfully sued Synanon on behalf of a couple who charged brainwashing, kidnapping and false imprisonment, was bitten by a rattlesnake placed in his mailbox. The rattlesnake attack resulted in charges of attempted murder against Synanon's founder, Charles Dederich.

The FBI raided the Church of Scientology, charging that church representatives had infiltrated federal agencies and placed electronic bugs in offices of the Internal Revenue Service. The raids yielded guns, dosimeters on the church's enemies, lock-picking and bugging equipment, and such items as a blackjack and a vial labeled "vampire blood."

A House International Relations subcommittee, concluding an eight-month study of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church, said it had found evidence that the organization had systematically violated federal laws on taxes, immigration, banking, currency transactions and foreign-agent registration, as well as state and local laws relating to charity fraud.

Estimates of the number of Americans who belong to cults range from 300,000 to 3 million, depending on who is counting.

The Church of Scientology claims a world membership of 5.4 million. The Love Family is so small — about 250 — that members can all take the same last name.

The backgrounds of cult leaders are diverse. In recent years, cults have been started by an airline pilot, an engineer, a country-western singer and a real estate salesman, as well as by ministers of established churches.

Bo and Peep, who formed a cult in 1973 based on their prophecy that they would be assassinated, return (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



The spirits of the Vietnamese refugees aboard the freighter Huey Fong were lifted during the weekend in Hong Kong, as 1,418 disembarked, setting foot on land for the first time in nearly a month. Nearly 2,000 more were still waiting to be processed by colonial immigration officials.

1,418 of 3,383 Processed

## Hong Kong Lets Refugees Land

From Wire Dispatches

HONG KONG, Jan. 21 — Clutching their meager possessions, 1,046 Vietnamese set foot on Hong Kong soil for the first time today after a month-long sea ordeal. That brought the total number of refugees who have landed in this British colony from the 2,290-ton rusting freighter to 1,418.

The refugees left the vessel in six groups as immigration officials hurried to complete the processing of the human cargo of 3,383 men, women and children who sailed into Hong Kong Friday. An unidentified 27-year-old pregnant woman nearing her term was rushed from the ship by a police launch to an ambulance and taken to the colony's Queen Mary Hospital.

The new evacuees waved to passers-by from the double-decker passenger buses taking them to a camp here, and seemed fascinated at being on land again after a four-week wait surrounded off Hong Kong.

The first group of 372 refugees,

smiling but subdued, left the Huey Fong yesterday, less than 24 hours after the freighter was allowed to enter Hong Kong on humanitarian grounds.

The 400-foot ship, owned by a company based in Taiwan, arrived in the area Dec. 23. But the government refused to admit the refugees because the freighter had not scheduled Hong Kong as its first port of call.

Since then, the colonial govern-

ment had supplied some clothing, food, water and medical supplies, but until Thursday was insistent that the freighter proceed to Kaohsiung, Taiwan, its originally scheduled first stop.

A government spokesman said yesterday morning that Hong Kong's change of admission policy was the result of worsening weather conditions and the refusal of Taiwan to accept the refugees. In (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Iran Military, Islamic Chiefs Said to Meet

By R.W. Apple Jr.

TEHRAN, Jan. 21 (NYT) — The Iranian armed forces and Islamic opposition leaders have opened delicate and highly tentative negotiations, informed sources said.

If successful, the talks could point the way out of the country's political impasse. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the exiled Shiite Muslim leader, is pressing for the establishment of an Islamic republic, and the mostly conservative generals are privately discussing a coup d'état if the ayatollah succeeds in eradicating the vestiges of monarchy.

The negotiations were said by a source to have begun on Thursday, two days after Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi left the country. Largely at the shah's insistence, the armed forces have been cautiously backing the government of Premier Shapur Bakhtiar, but he has been unable to loosen Ayatollah Khomeini's control over the Iranian populace.

Air Force Hunger Strike

[Newspapers said today that 3,800 Iranian Air Force officers and enlisted men went on a hunger strike, demanding withdrawal of all U.S. military advisers, and said they would not support any armed forces coup. United Press International reported from Tehran. About 2,000 to 3,000 U.S. military advisers are in Iran.

[The revolt, begun Friday, by 2,800 at the west Iranian air base at Shahrak and 1,000 at the Gulf base of Bandar Abbas, was the most

serious unrest reported in the armed forces since the shah left.

In other political developments, the deputy war minister, Col. Mehdi Haj Moniri, resigned. Mr. Bakhtiar, in a continuing diplomatic shakeup, fired the country's ambassadors to the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia and his consuls in New York, San Francisco and Karachi.]

Ayatollah to Return

Ayatollah Khomeini's statement from his home near Paris that he planned to return to Iran on Friday lent a special urgency to the discussions with the army. His arrival here is sure to produce a mood of frenzied jubilation in which events could rapidly spin out of control.

According to the sources, the negotiations are taking place in Iran because a large number of generals must be consulted if an agreement is to have any significance. No one general could fly to Paris and speak for his colleagues.

Little is known about the talks, which are being conducted in secret. Officials suggested that the ayatollah's most likely agent would be Mehdi Bazargan, 73, a civil-rights activist who has handled other assignments for the Muslim divine in recent weeks. However, Mr. Bazargan could not be reached for comment.

It is curious that the 1906 constitution, with the prime minister chosen by the shah and a regency council supposedly carrying out his duties, isn't going to work, a diplomatic informant said. "There has to be a transition to some sort of republican government."

"If Khomeini doesn't push too hard and too fast, maybe the army could be brought around to acceptance of the principle of a further transition, although it's already accepted a great deal of change. The details — whether you hold a referendum or convolve a council of elders or whatever — could be left until later."

Mr. Bakhtiar reportedly was being kept informed of the negotiations, but he seemed to have no direct involvement.

[Mr. Bakhtiar today held an emergency meeting with his national security council to prepare for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)]

## Capable of Striking Russia From Central Europe

## West Said Considering New A-Missile

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (NYT) — The leaders of the United States, Britain, France and West Germany considering the development of a new intermediate-range nuclear missile that would be based in Central Europe and be capable of striking the Soviet Union, according to officials in the Carter administration.

The officials said that the missile will be developed by the United States.

## Truck Drivers in 6-Hour Session

## Outlook in U.K. Hopeful as Strike Talks Adjourn

LONDON, Jan. 21 (Reuters) — It is that could end Britain's crippling truck drivers' strike adjourned tonight until tomorrow, the outlook described as hopeful.

Another brighter bit of news came when London ambulance reversed a decision not to accept emergency calls during their day pay strike tomorrow. Fifty ambulances, about 100 police vans and 60 vehicles used by volunteers had stood by with emergencies in the capital.

Leaders of the 100,000 striking drivers, who want a 22-per-cent pay rise, met the Employers' Haulage Association for six hours tonight.

Mr. Mortimer, chairman of the union's Industrial Conciliation Service, said afterward the decision to talk again tomorrow was "a major stumbling block" to a settlement was removed. The government hinted it did not enforce restrictions on haulage charges — meaning employers could pass on the cost of higher pay settlement to customers.

## Election Woes

Even if truck drivers return to work and their picket blockade of stores, streetcars and ports is lifted, the troubles of Prime Minister James Callaghan's Labor government are far from over. The next wave of strikes has seriously damaged the party's chances in general election, which must be held this year.

## Killed, 12 Burned Fire Near Cadiz

DIZ, Spain, Jan. 21 (AP) — Persons were burned to death at least 12 others suffered in a fire early today in a store building at the nearby of Urbique. Authorities said the fire, which in an empty nightclub, spread into the adjacent building, men fought for more than five hours to put out the blaze.

States and that the four western leaders view it as a possible response to a new generation of Soviet nuclear missiles and bombers that are directed against Western Europe and are not limited by existing agreements.

The matter was discussed at the summit meeting in Guadeloupe earlier this month by President Carter, Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany. But, the administration officials said, the leaders made no firm decision on the missile question.

The four leaders concluded, however, that a new Soviet intermediate-range weapon known as the SS-20 posed an unacceptable security threat to the West. Accordingly, a senior administration official said, they agreed that NATO "should explore very actively" its options for countering the Soviet missile, including the deployment of a similar weapon in Western Europe in the 1980s.

If a decision is made later this year to base a new U.S. missile in Europe, it would mark a significant shift in Western strategy, for it would be the first time the United States deployed a weapon in Europe with the specific aim of attacking the Soviet Union. In the 1960s, the United States promoted the idea of an alliance-wide "multilateral force" of nuclear missiles for Europe, but the concept was abandoned after it was sharply criticized on both sides of the Atlantic.

Bewildering Army The discussions at Guadeloupe were said to have underscored what the official called "the bewildering array" of technical and political questions that must be resolved before a final decision is made.

Officials here reported that a consensus was growing within the administration and the alliance that the United States would probably have to add a long-range nuclear missile to the arsenal of shorter-range ones now deployed in Western Europe if it is to maintain nuclear parity with the Soviet Union.

Radio Hanoi broadcast heard in Bangkok said the Vietnamese "People's Revolutionary Council" that is supposedly running Cambodia had full control of the country. It said, however, that "a number of members of the reac-

tionary administration are still in hiding."

Despite some news reports, there appeared to be no effort by the loyalists to recapture towns and cities overrun by the Vietnamese in the first three weeks of the Christmas invasion. Rather, the uncoordinated attacks seemed aimed at cutting extended Vietnamese military supply lines, intelligence analysts said.

"We frankly can't tell anyone who's actually in control of any given place," said a highly informed analyst. He said Khmer Rouge loyalists in different parts of the country had no radio contact but appeared to be operating under pre-invasion contingency plans.

Fighting continued today, analysts said, in the four corners of Cambodia: the northeast and southwest, near Vietnam, the south around the port of Kompong Som and the northwest around the Tonle Sap, Cambodia's "great lake."

Heavy Vietnamese air strikes continued, sources said. At Galsaw, just inside Cambodia near the Thai frontier, UPI photographer Kraipit said he saw about 400 Khmer Rouge troops — men, women and children — and 2,000 civilians digging in for what appeared to be a last-ditch fight.

Their commander, Noi Mon, told Mr. Kraipit he was not thinking of retreating into Thailand. But he added retreat might be inevitable if the Vietnamese attacked with tanks and planes.

Thailand fears that Communist subversion and renewed insurgency in its northern provinces will be the greatest danger resulting from Vietnam's military sweep of Cambodia. Page 4.

Intelligence reports from a variety of sources, meanwhile, continued to speak of moderate-to-heavy fighting on isolated battlefields throughout Cambodia.

Analysts said the fighting was by Khmer Rouge battalions and companies and was not yet the guerrilla warfare that former premier Pol Pot promised to use to harass the Vietnamese push.

## Brunt Could Fall on U.S. Arms Firms

## Khomeini Vows to Cut Foreign Contracts

By Paul Lewis

NEAUPHLE-LE-CHATEAU, France, Jan. 21 (NYT) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini said today that all business contracts that Iran had placed with U.S. and other foreign companies should be reviewed and that those that "against the interests of our people" should be canceled.

At the same time, in his latest declaration to his followers in Iran, the 78-year-old Muslim religious leader who inspired the uprising against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi repeated his appeal for national unity and accused the shah of having tried to mount a military coup as he left the country last week.

The ayatollah said that while the shah was piloting his Boeing 707 to Egypt on Tuesday he directed the armed forces to stage a takeover and bomb the city of Hamadan, 175 miles southwest of Tehran.

The ayatollah said that both orders were refused. Aides to the ayatollah said today that the leader of Iran's Shiite Muslims planned to arrive in Tehran at about 10 a.m. Friday to continue his struggle to overthrow royal rule in Iran and the government of Premier Shapur Bakhtiar and establish an Islamic republic.

When he arrives in the Iranian capital, the ayatollah will go straight to the cemetery outside the city where "most of the martyrs of the revolution are buried," an aide said, referring to Iranians who died in the fight to oust the shah.

The ayatollah is expected to leave Paris Thursday evening or early Friday aboard an Iran Air

Boeing 747 flown by volunteers of the strikebound Iranian national airline.

In an interview with a West German newspaper released in advance today, the ayatollah said that one of the first priorities for an Islamic government in Iran would be to review all the business contracts the shah's regime made with foreign companies.

Many of these contracts, the ayatollah said, are "not useful" for Iran and have "gone against the in-

terests of the people." All those that "serve the welfare of the people" will be honored, but those "which go against the interests of our people will be canceled," he said.

Of all the Middle East oil producers, Iran has been the biggest spender on expensive new development projects and sophisticated weaponry. The shah's government spent billions of dollars yearly with Western companies in its rush to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## In Forming Stable, Anti-Communist Regime

## U.S. Now Sees Khomeini as Key in Iran

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WP) — Top foreign policy makers in the Carter administration reluctantly have concluded that Iran's exiled Muslim leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, now holds the key to the building of an anti-Communist government around Premier Shapur Bakhtiar, U.S. officials report.

That assessment represents another large step away from an administration policy on Iran that only a month ago could still be described as "the shah or chaos."

The shah's departure last week appears to have pushed the administration to seek a middle course after all. The administration's chief objective now is to get Ayatollah Khomeini, Mr. Bakhtiar, the Iranian military and others to agree on a political formula that will restore calm and keep non-Communist forces in control of Iran, a senior

State Department official said yesterday.

Responding to questions, the official for the first time conceded "indications that there may be new realist-type tendencies" in the power-sharing arrangement which ultimately could succeed the authoritarian and solidly pro-U.S. government of the shah.

Nonintervention Pledge He said the administration was encouraged because all of the main political forces "have said publicly and privately that they do not want a Communist nation." Repeating pledges made by President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance not to intervene in Iranian affairs, he said this "consensus" made the administration "hopeful" that Mr. Bakhtiar's government could survive.

The White House, meanwhile, has ordered U.S. intelligence agencies to produce a worldwide study of Muslim religious movements, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was told Friday.

Administration officials disclosed at a closed committee hearing that Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, ordered the study. These officials emphasized that the existence of the request was considered highly sensitive by the administration because of the growing political impact of Muslim fundamentalism in many areas of the world.

The administration is being charged in Congress and elsewhere with a major intelligence failure in discounting the strength and importance of the Iranian protest, spearheaded by Muslim religious leaders.

Mr. Brzezinski reportedly is determined not to allow the political impact of Muslim fundamentalism in such potential crisis points as Pakistan, Afghanistan, Egypt and the Philippines to go unreported in the future.

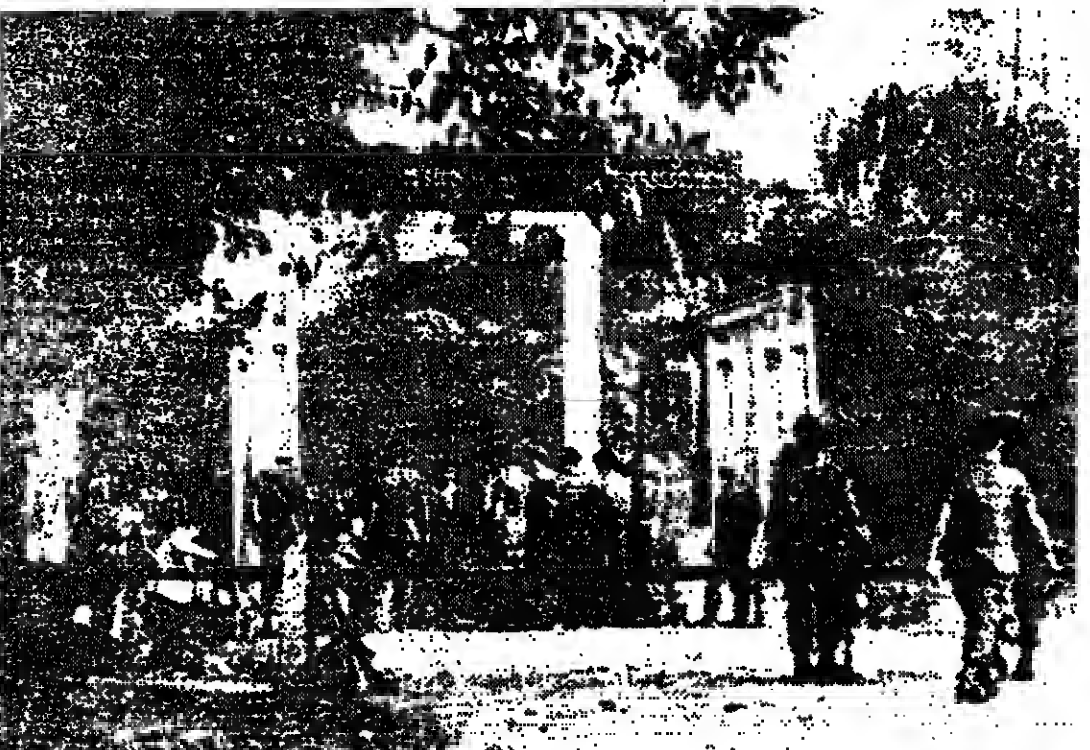
Clarifications Offered The official, who asked to remain anonymous, speaks authoritatively for the administration on foreign policy and appeared to be underscoring several points on which administration briefings have been ambiguous.

"We do not consider the Bakhtiar government to be a transitional government," he said. "We support the Bakhtiar government."

Asked if one measure of that support involves trying to get Ayatollah Khomeini to put off his promised return to Iran to confront Mr. Bakhtiar in a showdown, the official did not respond directly, saying: "Those decisions are decisions he will have to make himself."

President Carter last week publicly asked the ayatollah, who lives in exile near Paris, to give the Bakhtiar government "a chance to succeed."

Among other points made by the official: • The administration has had no contact with Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi since he left Tehran on Tuesday for Aswan, Egypt. "He is on vacation," and the administration has been so busy dealing with "day to day" problems con-



Thai authorities negotiate with Khmer Rouge at Klong Luang bridge border crossing last week. It was here that flight of ousted Cambodian Foreign Minister Ieng Sary to Thailand was arranged.



## Soviet Edge Cited

## Theater Missiles Are Key To Chiefs' SALT Approval

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WP) — The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Air Force Gen. David Jones, said that the chiefs will not endorse a new SALT agreement unless "we be allowed to work with our allies in Europe to modernize our long range theater nuclear systems to offset the imbalance created by the Soviet deployment of the SS20 intermediate range, mobile missile."

Gen. Jones, who was interviewed Friday after he made a luncheon address to newly elected members of the House and Senate and their staffs, also said that while the chiefs will reserve their judgment on a new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty until the document is in hand, they will insist on at least two other conditions before endorsing any agreement.

• "That the treaty be fair and equitable and stand on its own merits."

• "That we have the programs necessary to maintain essential equivalence, an overall balance, with the Soviet Union."

In a remark that critics of a new SALT treaty are likely to quote in the future, Gen. Jones said that the "greatest increase" in Soviet military capability "has occurred since the signing of SALT-I, and we don't see any evidence slackening effort on their part."

The chiefs have been pressing for a new land missile, the MX, to keep ahead of increasingly accurate Soviet strategic missiles. Gen. Lew Allen Jr., Air Force chief of staff, urged support of that program in a recent letter sent to the House Armed Services Committee.

Hiding each MX missile in a field of identical holes to keep Soviet gunners guessing which hole held the missile "is the most cost-effective of all the concepts studied," Gen. Allen wrote.

He said that the Air Force has devised a way to enable the Russians to keep track of how many MX missiles the United States deployed without disclosing which of the thousands of holes the missiles were in.

The MX missiles, under the Air Force's scheme, would pass through a choke point in full view of Soviet satellites. The Russians could count the missiles going through. After passing through the single choke point, the MX missiles would be covertly deployed in missile fields located on government land in several parts of the nation.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff also have launched a broad scale review of the military balance between North and South Korea with an eye to determining whether the planned U.S. troop withdrawals still constitute an acceptable risk.

Gen. Jones said that the review was triggered in part by new intelligence estimates on the strength of the North Korean military.

Although North Korea appears stronger than originally thought, Gen. Jones said that the chiefs have not decided yet whether the new estimates and other developments compel a change in the military body's endorsement of President Carter's troop withdrawal plan.

Since Mr. Carter's plan calls for withdrawing only 2,400 U.S. troops from South Korea this year, Gen. Jones said, the chiefs have time to conduct a thorough study in 1979. The larger withdrawals are scheduled to take place between 1980 and 1982.

## 1,418 Leave Huey Fong

(Continued from Page 1)

addition, health conditions on the ship had been deteriorating and supplies were running low.

Nearly 5 million people are crammed into the tiny island and peninsula that comprise Hong Kong. The colony has long had to deal with a refugee problem. In 1978, about 100,000 legal and illegal refugees from China arrived, straining colonial housing facilities and social welfare programs.

After the arrival of the Huey Fong last month, Hong Kong — to discourage more refugee ships — passed a law under which the captain of a ship carrying unscheduled passengers faces stiff fines, imprisonment for up to four years and confiscation of his ship.

**Detained and Questioned**

The refugees will be detained and questioned at an old air force barracks. Outside contacts with the refugees will not be permitted until all the ship's passengers have been questioned and processed.

Refugees who hold birth certificates from Hong Kong will be allowed to remain in the colony, the government said, and those who hold valid documents from third countries will move on.

But the majority of the refugees have no papers, so they will be placed at bottom of the immigration list, behind about 5,000 Vietnamese refugees already here.



Demonstrators in central Tehran Saturday demand formation of an Islamic republic headed by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, abdication of shah and resignation of Premier Shapur Bakhtiar.

## U.S. Now Sees Khomeini as Key in Iran

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fronting the Bakhtiar government that there has not been a chance for contact, the official said.

• Iran's top generals have been meeting daily as a "security council" and discussing the military's role in getting oil fields and communications working again. "They are being supportive of the Bakhtiar government."

• The administration will not significantly increase the U.S. military presence in the Gulf and Indian Ocean region as a result of the sharp reduction of Iran's regional security role by the change in government.

"The problems are political problems," he said, but he added that other moderate countries will have to play "an increased role" in assuring the region's security now and may therefore require more U.S. military assistance. He did not list any of the other countries.

The official, confirming a report that Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia is expected to pay an official visit to Washington around the first of March, indicated that the administration would press the Saudis then to offer open support for efforts by Egypt's President Anwar Sadat to sign a peace treaty with Israel.

The administration's grudging tilt toward conceding the ayatollah's supporters an open political role in return for their acceptance of Mr. Bakhtiar became apparent last week in a series of appearances on Capitol Hill by administration officials.

"Bakhtiar is standing on a banana peel," Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, said after the Foreign Relations Committee hearing on Iran Friday.

"The diplomatic effort now" is to get the Khomeini forces to reach agreement with Mr. Bakhtiar, Rep. Lee H. Hamilton, D-Ind., said after hearing administration witnesses for two days. "Without it, Bakhtiar won't survive."

Asked yesterday for his assessment, the senior State Department official produced a reading that was not as starkly stated but which pointed in the same direction.

"It is important that the Bakhtiar government continue the discussions they are having with the various other political forces, including the Khomeini people, to see if they can broaden the support for the constitutional government that exists," he said.

Other officials said that the United States has played an important role in getting representatives of Ayatollah Khomeini, Mr. Bakhtiar, the Iranian military and the National Front political group to open talks in Tehran "and work toward a negotiated solution."

The senior official described these talks as "a dialogue among key non-Communist political forces in the country" about re-establishing stability. He described Ayatollah Khomeini as "a man who does have very substantial political power," but said that the administration still has not established direct contacts with the ayatollah.

U.S. contacts with Khomeini aides in Tehran, France and Washington are continuing, he said. At another point he spoke of "political people who have been affiliated with Khomeini but who are political figures in their own right" as potential Bakhtiar supporters.

Similar phrases in the past have been used by U.S. officials who felt that an effort to neutralize the ayatollah was in the U.S. interest.

## Fords Begin Visit to Israel

TEL AVIV, Jan. 21 (AP) — Former U.S. President Gerald Ford arrived today from Saudi Arabia for a four-day visit to Israel with his wife, Betty.

Mr. Ford, who also has visited Syria and Egypt, told reporters that he was just a "private citizen" but still was interested in helping to make "constructive headway in the long, controversial differences here in the Middle East."

He will receive an honorary degree at Hebrew University.

## Algerian Election Is Set

ALGIERS, Jan. 21 (Reuters) — Algerians will vote for a new president to replace the late Houari Boumedienne in national elections Feb. 7, the government said today. The only candidate will be selected by the ruling National Liberation Front.

tollah could be mounted by splitting National Front politicians and more moderate Moslem leaders away from him. It was not clear from the official's remarks yesterday if that hope remains alive.

The official accused the Soviet Union of being "clearly unhelpful" in broadcasting attacks on U.S. policy in Iran from clandestine radio stations on Soviet territory.

The Russians, who yesterday offered praise for the ayatollah, have adopted a stance of "not choosing sides and keeping their options open."

## Khomeini Vows to Slash Iran's Foreign Contracts

(Continued from Page 1)

build the country's industrial base and make its armed forces the strongest in that region.

The ayatollah did not say what kind of contracts he considered useless. But in the past he has denounced the shah's spending on armaments as wasteful and out of keeping with the policy of non-alignment and noninterference in other countries' affairs, which he said an Islamic republic would follow. He said that "we will not play the policeman" of the Gulf.

U.S. armament makers probably would bear the brunt of any reduction in Iran's \$10-billion annual defense budget. But other companies in the United States, Europe and Japan would also feel the effect of any cutback in the numerous prestige development projects that the shah undertook, ranging from new ports and towns to an ambitious nuclear-power program, using French- and West German-built reactors.

But if an Islamic government abandons the shah's industrialization program, observers here say, it will not need to keep the Iranian oil fields producing at full capacity, as the shah did to earn money to pay his foreign bills. If Iran reins in its oil production in the future, the world oil glut will disappear sooner than expected, making it easier for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to impose further oil-price increases.

A policy of slowing Iran's industrialization, conserving oil and forcing up the world oil price, some officials say, would be consistent with the ayatollah's past complaints that the West has profited unfairly from

the shah's oil policies, consuming Iran's oil while selling to Iran expensive equipment it does not really need.

In today's declaration to his followers in Iran, the ayatollah again appealed for all Iranians to join together behind his Islamic movement in reconstructing the country, which he said "the shah has pillaged."

In the last few days, the ayatollah has been trying to perform a balancing act in his public statements that seems to reflect his fear of a military coup. He has been urging his followers to conserve their efforts to undermine the Bakhtiar government with strikes and demonstrations, while telling them to cooperate with the armed forces and the police in preventing a breakdown of law and order that could precipitate military intervention.

## A-Missile Considered

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clear deterrence on the continent in the next decade.

The United States deploys three types of nuclear missiles there — the Pershing, the Lance and the Honest John — but none has a range exceeding 450 miles.

Pentagon aides said that about \$350 million had already been included in the defense budget for the 1980 fiscal year to speed development of several new weapons capable of deployment in Europe, including sea- and ground-launched Cruise missiles, an extended-range Pershing and a new medium-range ballistic missile.

Each of these would be able to travel about 1,000 miles, sufficient range from West Germany to strike key military installations in the western part of the Soviet Union. Defense officials said that the Cruise missiles and the longer-range version of the Pershing could be deployed in the early 1980s but that it would take more than five years to develop a new intermediate-range ballistic missile.

NATO Unity at Stake

According to officials, the question of when the West needs to field a new class of long-range missiles in Europe has emerged as a major issue in U.S.-European relations because it is viewed as having enormous implications for the future of alliance unity as well as for prospects of further progress in U.S.-Soviet arms control.

NATO military analysts are weighing the pros and cons of each of the three missile systems being considered in the United States, and while no decision has been made, some officials indicated that the longer-range Pershing was the leading candidate.

The debate within the alliance over a new missile began in 1977 as alarm grew in Western Europe over Moscow's decision to begin deploying the SS-20, a mobile missile equipped with three multiple warheads. Although a Soviet force of about 500 intermediate-range missiles had been aimed against Western Europe since the early 1960s, the SS-20, together with a new Soviet bomber called the Backfire, was viewed in some quarters as an attempt by Moscow to make Western Europe a nuclear hostage.

The concerns were reinforced early last year, when West European governments learned that the proposed U.S.-Soviet accord limiting the number of Soviet SS-20s would not hinder Moscow's ability to deploy either the SS-20 or the Backfire bomber.

In a little publicized trip last October, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's adviser on national security, discussed the problems with British, French and West German leaders. According to White House aides, these sessions helped bring about the decision to hold this month's informal meeting at Gaudeloupe.

## Ayatollah's Following is 2d to Khomeini's

## Shariatmadari: Voice of Iran Moderation

By William Tuohy

QOM, Iran — He sits cross-legged on the Persian-carpeted floor in his sparsely furnished home in this holy city of the Shia Moslem sect — a gentle, 76-year-old man with a long gray beard and lively eyes behind horned-rimmed glasses.

In a black turban, long gray robe and black cape, he spends his days receiving followers, friends and emissaries from abroad — all of whom come for his aid and counsel.

For the Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari is the most important Shia leader inside Iran — with a following second only to that of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who was exiled in 1963 but who is expected to return to Iran on Friday.

**Voice of Compromise**

While Ayatollah Khomeini has issued fiery pronouncements calling for the overthrow of the government and establishment of a conservative Islamic republic, Ayatollah Shariatmadari has demonstrated moderation and comeliness.

Ayatollah Shariatmadari may represent the forces in Iran that are trying to keep the country — through compromise and constitutionality — from tearing itself apart.

And, ultimately, some political sources believe that Ayatollah Khomeini's extremist views may be tempered or even overshadowed by the influence of the soft-spoken scholar of Qom.

Now that Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi is gone, what does Ayatollah Shariatmadari see ahead in Iran?

"We are still waiting for the details of the reported Islamic revolutionary council to be set up by the ayatollah. . . . We haven't heard anything about the composition, however," he said. "If we do have a revolutionary council, we should then think of a way to form a government that will be a legal one — accepted not only by the people but by the army and also by other countries."

**A Constitutionalist**

Ayatollah Shariatmadari did not seem to be in great hurry to bring down the government of Premier Shapur Bakhtiar, as many of the Shia demonstrators have demanded.

"I want a government based on laws," he said, "and that is the kind of government we should think about creating."

Thus, he appears to be a constitutionalist and one who believes that compromises probably will be necessary to get the widest range of political support for an Islamic-oriented government.

Ayatollah Shariatmadari is the leading man of learning in this Shia center of scholarship. Qom is a city of 100,000 persons, 90 miles south of Tehran, the capital. It contains the shrine of Fatima, the sister of the eighth Imam Reza, a woman who died here in the seventh century and whose shrine — with green and gold-domed mosques — is the object of religious pilgrimages.

There are no television aeries, cinemas, or bars in Qom — for the inhabitants are devout Moslems. The women wear the black, veiled cloak — the chador. There are about 500 mosques here.

The streets are full of thousands of turbaned, long-robed students training to become mullahs, or priests, who study Shia theology — sometimes for 20 or 30 years. Ayatollah Shariatmadari operates a theology institute.

It was in Qom that Ayatollah Khomeini first attacked the shah's regime and was exiled to Iraq in 1963.

A year ago, a demonstration on Ayatollah Khomeini's behalf here led to an attack by army troops that set off the series of insurrections that led to the shah's departure last Tuesday.

Friends of Ayatollah Shariatmadari say that there is no rivalry between him and Ayatollah Khomeini, who is 78.

Ayatollah Shariatmadari says that he has no political ambitions. "You might as well ask me if I'm going to open a shop in the bazaar," he said. "Being a merchant is a job. Being a politician is a job. But it's not my job."

Asked whether he was optimistic about Iran's political future, he said: "I'm afraid something could happen to sink the country into more trouble and violence. I would try to stop it. I will do everything I can to stop violence."

**'End Is the Same'**

As to whether his methods are different from Ayatollah Khomeini's: "We might have different tactics, but the end is the same — an Islamic republic."

Ayatollah Shariatmadari realizes that many officers in the army are

not happy about the exile of the shah and the prospect of an Islamic council to take over the government. "There is always the possibility of an army takeover," he said, "but we will do everything we can to avoid it."

As for the strikes that continue to plague Iran, he said that stoppages involving food and oil supplies should be ended immediately.

He said the Moslem leadership was worried about outside influences that might be disrupting oil production by urging workers to strike. He did not rule out that these workers might be influenced by small Communist groups in the oil fields.

Los Angeles Times

## Iran's Moslem Opposition Gets Approval of Pravda

MOSCOW, Jan. 21 (Reuters) —

Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper, gave broad approval today to the Shiite Moslem opposition to the Shah of Iran, saying that the religious leaders had a long-established reputation as opponents of tyranny.

"The Shiites appeared on the crest of events and expressed the people's protest against the shah's despotism and American domination," Vsevolod Ovechinnikov wrote in Pravda's weekly international review. He said it was not surprising that the revolt against the shah had taken on a religious aspect, because the radical opposition in Iran had been "bled white by repression."

Pravda coupled its favorable comments on the Islamic opposition with the prominent display of a report of an interview given by the exiled Shiite leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to a Beirut newspaper. The report, by the Soviet press agency Tass, quoted the ayatollah as warning the United States not to provoke a military coup in Iran and saying that a future Islamic government would no longer act as Washington's policeman in the Gulf region.

**Shift of Attitude**

At earlier stages in the Iranian crisis, the Soviet press has noted anti-Communist remarks by the ayatollah and generally treated his role with extreme reserve, apparently because of doubts in Moscow about the wisdom of backing a militant Islamic movement on the Soviet Union's southern border.

But judging by the treatment given

to the ayatollah's statements since the shah's departure from Iran last week, the Kremlin appears to have strengthened its support for his opposition to Premier Shapur Bakhtiar. Soviet reporting has cast doubt on the Bakhtiar government's chances of survival and has said that Ayatollah Khomeini will soon return home to lead a popular struggle for a new, independent Iran.

The Pravda commentary also said that the fate of the shah should be a warning to leaders of other countries who cooperate with the United States and poured scorn on the view of the shah as a modernizing monarch pushing through reforms against conservative opposition.

**U.S. Assurances**

The newspaper said U.S. assurances to the shah that he would be supported through thick and thin had come to nothing. The commentary said the United States had tried to compensate for the weakening of its strategic position in the Gulf region by increasing support for other countries such as Saudi Arabia and Israel.

"The Iranian crisis gives food for thought to those statesmen and regimes who neglect their national interests for the sake of a risky political game in which the shortsighted recklessness of their own partners," Pravda said.

The commentator described the anti-shah revolt as "the inevitable product of contradictions between a feudal-monarchistic boom and the feudal-monarchistic system."

## Military Leaders in Iran Said to Meet Islam Chiefs

(Continued from Page 1)

the return of the Ayatollah Khomeini and vowed in a nationwide broadcast that he would not be forced from office, Associated Press reported.

"All the nonsense and rumors they [the newspapers] are writing about my resignation is untrue," Mr. Bakhtiar said. "I am going to remain in the stronghold of the constitution."

A government source said that Mr. Bakhtiar had discussed security plans for the ayatollah's arrival with his interior minister, armed forces chiefs and the head of the paramilitary state police.

Despite his failure to rally mass support, the premier continued to speak sternly. He told French television in an interview that he would not yield to the religious leaders because "martyrs who recently fell in Iran did not die so that one rotten dictatorship would be replaced by another as a new repression."

The prospect for success in the negotiations appeared very limited in view of the apparent inflexibility on both sides. The ayatollah refused Friday to see Seyyed Jaleq Tehrani, the president of the religious council, unless he resigned his post.

Supporters and opponents of Ayatollah Khomeini clashed today in Tehran. Reuters reported. Witnesses reported fighting between about 1,000 persons who tore down portraits of the ayatollah, and other groups who blocked their way in a south Tehran district.

(Radio Iran, Reuters said, reported sporadic clashes between groups for and against the ayatollah but it was not clear whether all those against him support the shah. Bystanders at a clash said that those in the anti-Khomeini faction were Communists, although this could not be confirmed. No casualties were reported. In the provinces, clashes were reported in a dozen towns.)

Despite promises during Friday's huge anti-government procession in Tehran, for which more than a million persons turned out, there was no announcement yesterday of the membership of the Islamic revolutionary council. Ayatollah Khomeini has said that it will replace the regency council and name a provisional government.

It was reported yesterday by Kayhan, a leading Tehran daily with good opposition connections,

that Karim Sanjabi, 73, the head of the National Front, and Darius Forouhar, its spokesman, would serve on the council. But Mr. Forouhar, who has been met with the ayatollah in France, was said to have been forced to agree that the two would temporarily relinquish their positions in the Front.

Ayatollah Khomeini has insisted that no member of the council should belong to a political organization, and he appeared to have tried to persuade the Front to stand aside. According to Kayhan, Mr. Forouhar resisted that demand, but the incident pointed up the weakness of the secular opposition.

A mullah, or priest, with close links to the religious leadership said he presumed that the announcement of the council would now await the ayatollah's return. He said that barring unforeseen circumstances, Ayatollah Khomeini would be here for yet another long procession on Saturday.

The procession will commemorate another holy day, which marks both the death of the prophet Mohammed and the martyrdom of one of his grandsons, the Imam Hassan. Hassan was the brother of Hussein, whose martyrdom was the occasion for the great Ashura march through the capital in month.

Tehran was calm yesterday, but the leaders of the crusade for an Islamic republic were jittery. Several said they feared the shah would try to create a pretext for a coup, in the hope of bringing the shah back. One source said that he feared "another 1953" — a reference to the U.S.-inspired uprising that restored the shah to power after an exile of only three days.

The economy remained at a standstill, despite Mr. Bakhtiar's warning that the pay of all strikers would be cut today, the start of a new Iranian month. If they failed to return to work, Iranian ministers nor shops were open.

A banker whose bank holds interest in more than 150 businesses said that not one was operating. Asked how many would reopen, he replied that at least half would probably go under, because they were so undercapitalized and overextended that they were in no position to survive.

A Western economic analyst said that the protracted economic paralysis meant that even after a political settlement the country would be bound to suffer from "massive unemployment, savage inflation and real stagnation in development."

**Shah Leaving Egypt?**

ASWAN, Egypt, Jan. 21 (NYT) — The shah will leave Egypt tomorrow, Egyptian officials said tonight. He is expected to fly to the United States, with a possible stopover in Morocco, although the Egyptian government has not announced an announcement was made by Egyptian presidential officials who relayed the message from President Anwar Sadat's spokesman.

The shah and his wife, Empress Farah, arrived Tuesday and returned to a secluded hotel on the Nile in the Nile River. President Sadat, who has been in Aswan the last few weeks, moved into the hotel.

The more you know about Scotch, the more you like Ballantine's.





# Carter Seen to Be in Strong Position to Cut Spending

By David S. Broder  
and John M. Berry

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WP) — During early and middle 1971, Richard Nixon was moving to fight inflation by holding federal spending in check. Then he panicked.

Economic growth was low, unemployment was high, and the next presidential campaign was approaching.

With a simmering international monetary crisis as an excuse, Mr. Nixon, a Republican, imposed wage and price controls that left him free to pump up the economy with small fear of inflation.

President Carter, a Democrat, is in a comparable position, facing high inflation and a 6-percent unemployment rate. He, too, is saying that he intends to fight inflation by restraining spending, and that this will be the theme of the budget he sends to Congress tomorrow.

Washington's cynics smile at this. They think that Mr. Carter eventually will cave in, just as Mr. Nixon and most other U.S. presidents have. As the election approaches, they expect Mr. Carter to start spreading new federal largesse.

This time the cynics may be wrong. New political and economic realities have forced Mr. Carter to a corner. Inflation is far higher than it was in 1971, and the economy, despite a similar unemployment rate, is closer to overheating. And today there is a broad public disenchantment with government spending and high taxes that was absent eight years ago.

Mr. Carter, and many other Democrats, have come to perceive

that there may be at least as many votes in fighting inflation as in attacking unemployment.

And, ironically, Mr. Carter, because he is a Democrat, may be in a stronger position to hold out for restrictive anti-inflation policies than Mr. Nixon was.

Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., the speaker of the House, said: "Can you re-elect the president on austerity? Where are you going to go for comparison? . . . I think Ronald Reagan will be opposing Jimmy Carter."

With all these things in mind, key administration officials say that it will take a full-blown recession in cause Mr. Carter to abandon his new image as an inflation-fighting fiscal conservative.

"There is no chance of a change [in Mr. Carter's budget policy]," a senior aide said. "I've talked in the president about it and he knows he cannot be perceived as backing down on this issue. I cannot conjure up a situation, from all the economic indicators I've seen, that would cause him to relent. He's so entwined in this now, he cannot change direction."

Vice President Mondale, usually a voice for liberal programs within the administration, argued: "I think we have to stay the course. There is really no alternative to getting this inflation rate down."

## Strong Position

Nor does Mr. Mondale see any serious political risk, even in the cuts in social programs that Mr. Carter intends. "If we can demonstrate that we go into the election . . . that we have the ability to deal with inflation in a humane way without the appalling costs of a ma-

nor recession, I believe that will be the fundamental advantage in that campaign."

Other administration officials echo such assessments of the Carter resolve. Because of that resolve, and because Congress has sensed the same public mood about spending and taxes, some special interest groups hit by cuts in the budget likely will have a tougher time than usual defending their programs.

Presidential aides are confident, for instance, that if Mr. Carter were to veto any legislation this year as "inflationary," there would be virtually no chance of the veto being overridden.

Nevertheless, Mr. Carter might have to use the veto. Whatever the political attractions of austerity, Rep. O'Neill does not plan to end too much of it.

"I'm not going to allow people to go to bed hungry for an austerity program . . . no way," Rep. O'Neill warned. "If unemployment goes up to 6.5 [percent] and I hear nothing from the White House, I'll be calling the [Democratic] Policy Committee to come forward with our own economic stimulus program and have a public works program of our own and we'll put it on his desk."

Despite the obvious impact of such sentiments on Mr. Carter, Alan Greenspan, who was chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers in the Ford administration, found Mr. Carter's new stance convincing.

Mr. Greenspan would not regard some shifts — such as a call for a relatively small tax cut to become effective with the 1981 budget — as a significant retreat.

"I do find him convincing, basically because he's a fiscal tightwad," Mr. Greenspan said. "Convincing, yes. When push comes to shove, will they stay that way? I don't know. But is it just political rhetoric right now? No, it's not."

What really counts is the expenditure side. It's not taxes. After all, he is going to have to cut taxes somewhere along the line, given the tax system and these inflation rates. But if Congress comes in with a budget that's even \$3 billion or \$4 billion over his budget, and he goes along, he will have caved."

Pressure Unlikely

Any real pressure on the president to shift back to pressing on the economic gas will be slow in coming. Even those economists predicting a recession are saying that it will not come until the latter part of the year. Moreover, even

those forecasts, for the most part, envision a mild recession.

Clearly, until the economy turns down sharply and unemployment begins to rise noticeably, Mr. Carter will be under no pressure. That is one reason that the treasury secretary, Michael Blumenthal, has been telling friends that, whatever the unemployment level at which Mr. Carter might have to reverse himself, it will not be reached this year.

If the administration's more optimistic forecast — sluggish growth for a time beginning late this year but no real recession — is realized, Mr. Carter will be able to keep his policy largely intact through the election next year.

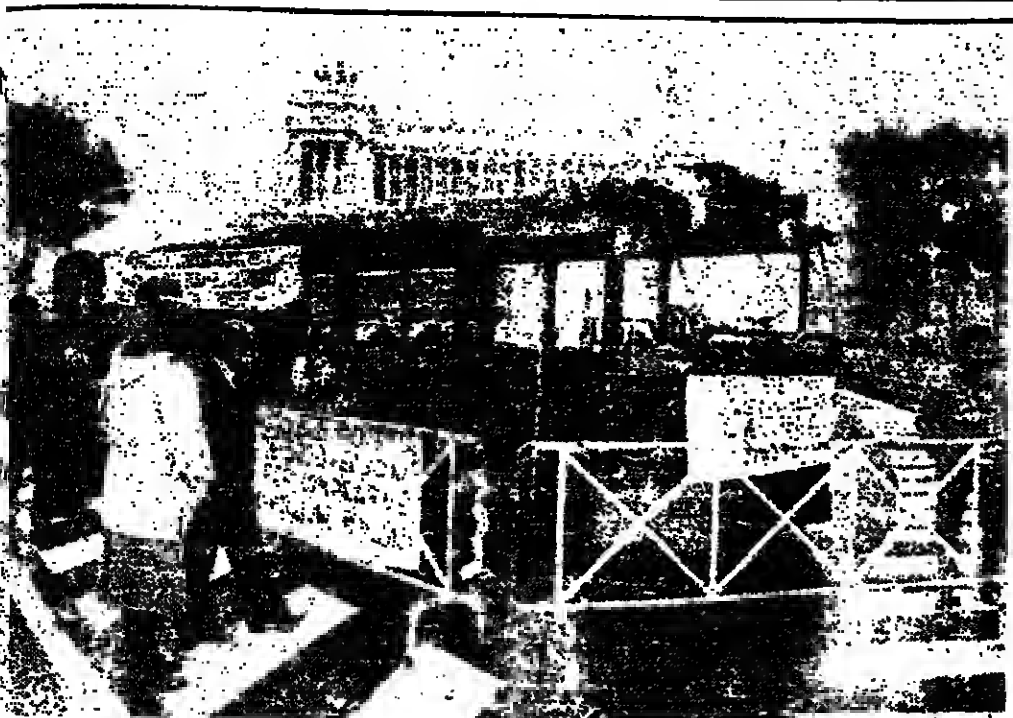
What will happen if a serious slowdown comes? First, the fragile consensus among Mr. Carter's senior advisers probably would break down. A domestic policy adviser, Stuart Eizenstat, who was among the last to accept the need for the present policy, likely would be among the first to argue for change.

Less significant, perhaps, the labor secretary, Ray Marshall, and the secretary of housing and urban development, Patricia Harris, probably would join him quickly.

But the president's response to a rise in unemployment need not be all or nothing.

Mr. Blumenthal, more conservative, will not abandon his position at the drop of a hat. After all, another Carter adviser said, "the thing to avoid at all costs is to give a sense of turning policy on a dime."

The upshot is that any reversal forced on Mr. Carter by the economy will probably be retreat and not a rout.



**DESTRUCTION ON DISPLAY** — A Rome city bus, burned by demonstrators last Thursday during a leftist protest march, is put on exhibition in the Piazza Venezia. One of the bus says: "In 1978, 74 buses were destroyed during the demonstrations." Another reads: "This bus can carry 3,000 persons a day. It takes 75 million lire to buy a new one."

## To Reflect Inflation and Dollar Decline

### .S. to Revise Tax Deductions Overseas

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (IHT) — Tables used to calculate the living deduction for U.S. abroad will be revised to reflect inflation and the decline of the dollar, according to Treasury

tables based on figures for last year will be issued soon. The original tables, released three weeks ago, were based on figures of April 1, before the decline of the dollar against currencies.

Officials said that the Internal Revenue Service released the April tables because it was under "tremendous pressure" to put out a new set of tables as soon as possible so taxpayers could begin calculating withholding for income this year. Since then, there have been numerous complaints about the tables.

Internal sources said that in the tables would be based on the midyear figure, also cautioned taxpayers not to expect major revision because in for countries which currencies rose against the dollar during the quarter of last year, no change, Switzerland and West Germany, would be affected significantly.

## Disparities at Inadequacy

Groups abroad have expressed concern over what they consider an inadequacy of the deduction. Many of them are preparing their own tables to present to their governments. In addition, the chairmen of U.S. Chambers of Commerce in Latin America, the Asia-Pacific area and the European-Mediterranean area, representing hundreds of companies overseas, written to Treasury Secretary Blumenthal and to the IRS asking a hearing at which they could "inconsistencies" in the tables and "uncertainties" involving some deductions.

According to U.S. Chamber of Commerce staff members, the major inconsistency concerns cost-of-living tables — how they are calculated and how they are applied.

New rulings are only promulgated after regulations and

the public has until March 16 to comment and request hearings.

Sources at the departments of State and Treasury said that the cost-of-living tables are drawn up this way: The first step is to determine how much a family with an income of \$10,000 a year (about \$32,400) spends for 96 selected consumer items — excluding anything housing, education and home leave, which are subject to special deductions — in the area with the highest cost of living in the continental United States.

Costs in N.Y., Boston

According to the Treasury, the base cost of living was found by averaging the costs in New York City and Boston. Boston is higher for some income levels and New York City for others. The index figure was 107.5.

The amount spent is found by using a Bureau of Labor Statistics table giving the percentage of income that consumers at different income levels and with different family sizes spend on each item.

These consumption items are divided into 11 major categories: food at home; tobacco and alcohol; personal care (laundry, cleaning, haircuts, etc.); furniture and home expenses (appliances, paper products, etc.); recreation; medical; transportation (auto maintenance, bus, train, and air fare but not the purchase cost of a car); servants; food in restaurants (based on the cost of food in a cafeteria); and miscellaneous (mainly the cost of an automobile).

Then the State Department index for each country — the percentage by which the cost-of-living in the foreign country exceeds that in the United States — is applied to the amount spent in the United States to determine the cost-of-living deduction. However, the index must first be revised because it is based on the average U.S. cost of living, which is about 10 percent lower than the Boston-New York City living cost.

The results are compiled in tables such as those published by the IRS three weeks ago. The tables will be revised annually to take into account increases in the federal pay scale and in inflation abroad and in the United States.

One of the problems with these

tables, a Chamber of Commerce staff member said, was that the assumption that the U.S. consumer abroad has long experience with foreign living and will use foreign products and eat foreign food where American-type items are either too expensive or unavailable. He contrasted these long-time overseas residents with workers who are abroad for only a year or two and do not know how to be "smart shoppers" in foreign countries.

These consumers are generally forced to buy American-type products at very high prices. In addition, U.S. government employees can buy whisky duty free and import U.S. cars without paying tax and get other benefits unavailable to other U.S. citizens abroad and these benefits are not reflected in the cost-of-living tables.

## Housing Problems

Along with the inconsistencies in the tables, Chamber of Commerce staff members also said that there were problems with what constitutes "reasonable housing costs," substandard housing under Section 119, and hardship posts in areas not included in the State Department list.

The U.S. Chambers of Commerce also question how the Treasury will calculate the economic impact of the new tax law and have asked to submit information on this basis, upon their knowledge and experience overseas.

The chairmen of the Latin American, Asian and European groups agreed that the tax laws should encourage U.S. nationals to work abroad because they are "fundamental in developing export markets for American products" at a time when the United States is running multi-billion-dollar trade deficits.

American Citizens Abroad, a Geneva-based group working to protect and expand the rights of Americans overseas, which has recently published a compendium of U.S. laws and regulations that discriminate against U.S. citizens abroad, is expected to join in the effort as is the National Constructors Association, which was instrumental in the revision of the punitive provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act and which is now working on its own model cost-of-living table.

## nease Is Growing Over Cults in U.S.

Continued from Page 1

and leave the planet if from outer space, were 11 Herff Applewhite, 47, a and opera singer, and Lu Trousdale Nierles, 51, a coal nurse.

According to Robert Balch, a sociologist at the University of Missouri, the group for several years, Bo and Peep videotaped statements to the earth, in Oklahoma and disappeared with 96 followers.

Sebastian Sapiro, 49, who a fundamentalist Bible and The Way, The Truth and e, was a bartender. In group asked to sponsor 11 refugees, all Buddhists, refugees spent a month with p, and left after complaints of treatment were made to Helms, R.N.C. The refusal that they had been heard by day, indoctrinated in English they did not nd, and prevented from

apio and other leaders of p announced last year that leaving North Carolina. creasours are unknown.

## Carpet Cleaners

Trall, 43, a former vacuum salesman founded a Pennsylvania called the Family. After opposition am groups of parents of the group changed its the Church of Bible Un-

ing and moved to New York, where members stand corners soliciting business and carpet-cleaning com- group also has a mission likely to join a cult? Prof. Enroth, a sociologist at College in California author of a book about id in an interview that a

typical cult member is 18 to 22 years old, white, middle or upper-middle class, and has at least some college education and a nominally religious upbringing.

Sbari Smith, 25, was a lonely 19-year-old freshman at the University of Wisconsin when she struck up a friendship with an older girl who was a member of The Body of Christ, a group founded by Sam Fife, a minister from Miami, and C.E. Cobb, an airline pilot.

Miss Smith joined The Body for "a sense of security, friendship," she said — and was sent in January, 1973, to a farm it owned near Eupora, Miss.

"A big thing with this group is demons — people are possessed," she said. "By burting the flesh, you can make the spirit overcome the devil. They beat on me because I sassed."

She described their methods this way: "They tell you to kneel and put your hands on a chair, and then they take a wooden paddle and whip you a few times, three times if you're lucky. The first time, I got three. Other times, I don't remember."

"Rebellious people were tied to a bed or chair or on the floor. They put a bead on them and played preachers from the group. The length depended on how long they fought it. One day or two days."

In December, 1976, on a visit to her parents, Miss Smith said, she was persuaded during a deprogramming session to leave the cult. Neither Mr. Fife nor Mr. Cobb could be reached for comment.

In most cases, conversions to cults involve no coercive measures, and law enforcement officials therefore are generally reluctant to intervene. But some cults, usually small ones, have run into trouble with the law.

Raymond Alvin Archer, 29, who sold produce and is the founder of the Theocratic Commune Natural

Health Service, was charged last summer with manslaughter after the bodies of his 1-year-old son and 3-year-old daughter were found buried in the commune's yard on Detroit's East Side.

A former cult member told the authorities that the group advocated a strict diet of raw fruits and vegetables and that the children were not given meat or dairy products. A medical examiner testified that he believed the girl had died of malnutrition. The cause of the boy's death could not be determined.

## Deaths Cause Outrage

In rural North Webster, Ind., Melvin Greider, a 42-year-old farmer, and Hobart Freeman, a theologian, founded the Glory Barn Faith Assembly, which did not believe in doctors. The group attracted 1,000 followers and was the object of public outrage over the deaths in childbirth, between 1975 and 1978, of two mothers and seven infants.

One woman bled to death over a period of two days in the presence of a registered nurse. According to the local authorities, the nurse explained that she was in attendance only as a friend. No charges were ever brought against the Glory Barn.

Mr. Freeman could not be reached for comment. Mr. Greider parted ways with the group early last year.

In New York, Oric Bovar, a 59-year-old former opera coach who asserted that he was Christ, was found praying over the decomposing body of a follower who had died of cancer and was charged with failing to report a corpse. On April 14, 1977, the day he was to stand trial, he jumped from a 10th-floor window and killed himself. He had once said, according to some reports, that if he jumped out a window, God would bounce him back.

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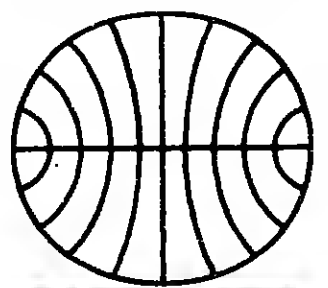
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## In Wake of Cambodia's Defeat

## Thais Fear New Communist Insurgency

By William Chapman  
BANGKOK, Jan. 21 (WP) — Thailand fears that Communist subversion and renewed insurgency in its northern provinces will be the greatest danger resulting from Vietnam's military sweep of Cambodia.

Some Thai leaders are said to fear an eventual armed invasion by Vietnamese, but most believe the greater threat will be Vietnam-sponsored aid to Communists who have been active in Thailand for 14 years, according to sources here.

The installation of a Hanoi-oriented government in Cambodia has quickly altered Thailand's outlook on the Communist threat from Indochina.

A few weeks ago, the radical but anti-Vietnamese regime of Pol Pot was a huffer between this anti-Communist country and its historic enemy, Vietnam. Now the huffer has collapsed, Vietnamese troops are at its border and Thailand faces eastward on three aligned Commu-

nist countries that look to Hanoi for leadership.

With two of them, Laos, and Cambodia, Thailand shares a long border that is impossible to patrol effectively and which Thais believe will become an avenue for Vietnamese subversion.

"Very Uneasy"

"The Thais had thought they would have a respite because of the quarrels among the Communist nations," said one analyst here. "Now they are very uneasy. Some of them expect an invasion eventually, but the immediate fear is that the Vietnamese will send help and supplies across the border to the Communist Party of Thailand."

The Thai government has said little publicly, except to caution people not to panic and to assure them that Vietnamese forces will not try to cross the border. So far, Vietnamese troops in western Cambodia have stalled their drives just short of the frontier. In only one

case have they driven so close that Cambodian troops were pushed into Thailand.

But in Tokyo Thursday, Thai Premier Kriangsak Chavanon reportedly told Japanese officials that his country is the next target of Vietnamese aggression and that his forces were on a full alert, something he had not acknowledged at home.

According to Japanese officials, Mr. Kriangsak informed them that he feels the conflict is a confrontation ultimately between the Soviet Union, which backs Vietnam, and China, which supported the fallen Cambodian regime, and that he is greatly concerned for the future.

Meanwhile, the United States last week approved a \$6-million increase in military sales credits for Thailand as a direct response to the Vietnamese conquest of Cambodia. The action will increase the amount of foreign military sales credits available to Thailand in the current fiscal year from \$24 million to \$30 million.

Moreover, Western sources expect the Thais to press for more help in improving their armed forces equipment soon, possibly when Mr. Kriangsak goes to Washington next month.

The Thais have so far not presented a big shopping list of military hardware, and they are described as being more interested in speeding up the acquisition of equipment and supplies already ordered from the United States.

A Thai source here who is familiar with attitudes of top government leaders gave an extremely gloomy projection of the future.

## Guerrilla Aid Expected

"Vietnam cannot run over Thailand as it did Cambodia," he said. "It will use other methods at which it is highly adept. It will use the ploy of a liberation movement and it will try to foment internal troubles. Invasion is not very likely, but Vietnam will wait until it thinks the fruit is ripe."

It is likely, the Thais believe, that through both Cambodia and Laos the Vietnamese will step up military training, lend psychological support and provide supplies and medicine to cadres of the Communist Party of Thailand hiding in remote areas.

The guerrillas operate in three areas of northern Thailand and in one southern sector near the Malaysian border. There have been many government-guerrilla clashes lately in the southern sector, but it is with the three northern areas that the Thai government has been most concerned.

Thai officials refuse to discuss the size and disposition of guerrilla forces. Western sources estimate the number of armed guerrillas who operate full time at between 10,000 and 12,000 in the country. About a third of them are in northeastern Thailand, where the insurgency has been under way for several years.

The guerrillas are supported by militia groups numbering between 10,000 and 15,000, whose main role is to protect villages where the Communists have attained some degree of influence.

## Other Sympathizers

The Western sources also estimate that about 60,000 to 70,000 other persons sympathize with the insurgents.

The leadership is believed to operate from hideouts in a northern province bordering on Laos, where they are able to move about without much government intervention.

Western sources believe that their numbers are growing at a rate of about 6 percent to 8 percent a year, but they have seen no signs of large-scale movements into the insurgent camp in recent years.

After the October, 1976, military coup that brought Mr. Kriangsak to power, however, many student leaders and intellectuals and eight former members of parliament went into the jungles to join the insurgents. "It gave them access to a class of society they had never been successful with before," said an analyst here.



SNOW ABSTRACT — Wanderer strolls through the vineyards in the Nahe Valley at Bad Kreuznach in West Germany as snow leaves a black-and-white abstract composition.

## Murphy of New York Seeks Investigations Post

## U.S. Congressman Probed on Iran Link

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (NYT) — Rep. John Murphy, D-N.Y., who recently announced his candidacy for the chairmanship of the House Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, is himself under investigation by the Justice Department for a wide range of activities, including alleged tax evasion and failure to register as a foreign agent.

The investigation, part of which has been going on for more than a year, is understood to be focused primarily on his activities on behalf of the Iranian government and the Pahlavi Foundation, a multibillion-dollar trust fund in Tehran controlled by Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. In addition, investigators are examining several financial enterprises associated with the congressman.

A spokesman for the Justice Department declined to comment on the inquiry, but sources close to the investigation confirmed that a look at Rep. Murphy's affairs had begun and that a special group of agents in the FBI was assigned to the case.

## Calls Refused

Rep. Murphy, 52, a nine-term Democrat who represents Staten Island and lower Manhattan, refused to answer telephone calls about the case but agreed to reply to specific questions through his press secretary, Martin McLaughlin.

One of Rep. Murphy's financial enterprises is the American Chemol Corp., of which he is chairman and director. According to a financial report filed last year with the House of Representatives, Rep. Murphy has stock holdings valued at more than \$100,000 in the company, which holds patents on a device to lower the tar and nicotine

content in cigarettes. The company, established in 1965, has never marketed a product or reported any income.

Investigators have learned that Rep. Murphy has sold about 1,900 shares of American Chemol stock to Nasser Sayeh, an agent of the Pahlavi Foundation and a close friend of Rep. Murphy. The sales totaled \$25,000, according to Rep. Murphy's office.

## Pahlavi Ex-Director

Until two years ago, Rep. Murphy was a director of the Pahlavi Foundation of New York, which has assets of more than \$28 million, and played an active part in some of the foundation's business dealings, including the construction of a 36-story office building on Fifth Avenue.

Rep. Murphy has been a major shareholder of American Chemol since 1966. According to his office, he and his family have invested about \$100,000 in the company. Sources close to the company said that Louis Beck, a New York lawyer who is president of American Chemol, gave the congressman a number of shares. Mr. Beck handles the affairs of American Chemol, which has no employees, out of his law offices here.

In addition, the company leased a Mercedes-Benz for three years and made it available to Rep. Murphy. At the end of the leasing period, in December, 1977, Rep. Murphy exercised an option to purchase the car, for \$7,000.

## Repayment With Car

According to Rep. Murphy, the use of the car was a partial repayment of a \$10,000 loan that he had made to the company in December, 1973. The company repaid him \$5,000 in April, 1974, Rep. Murphy said, and the lease of the car was accepted as payment for the remaining \$5,000.

Mr. Beck said that American Chemol had been researching methods of reducing the dangerous byproducts of cigarette smoking since the company was formed, and has been trying to develop a device to spray tobacco, or to inject cigarettes, with a solution that would lower harmful emissions.

According to a report filed last year with Dun & Bradstreet, a publishing, consulting and credit-rating company, American Chemol was then negotiating with two or three major tobacco companies about marketing its patented formula. However, spokesmen for a number of companies, including R.J. Reynolds, Philip Morris and Lorillard, said that they knew of no negotiations with American Chemol, and Mr. Beck confirmed in a telephone interview that the company currently was not "talking with anyone" about the project.

The chairmanship that Rep. Murphy is seeking is of one of the largest and most prestigious subcommittees in Congress. It has supervisory jurisdiction over 15 U.S. regulatory agencies, has conducted wide-ranging investigations into matters ranging from natural-gas shortages to unnecessary surgery. Last year, the subcommittee had a budget of \$700,000 and a staff of more than 20, plus 5 auditors on full-time loan from the General Accounting Office.

## Debate Outpaces Viewership

## 15% W. German Audience Expected for 'Holocaust'

By John Vinocur

BONN, Jan. 21 (NYT) — At the bottom of page 50, in the small print that is usually limited to lost-and-found notices, the current issue of a West German television guide that has the biggest magazine circulation on the European continent mentions that a series called "Holocaust" begins here at 9 p.m. tomorrow.

Above that tiny black lettering are quarter-page photos and a red arrow pointing to the alternative to watching the U.S. series on the Nazi annihilation of Europe's Jews. As far as the magazine, Horst Zu, is concerned, the television events of the night are a serial called "The Loves of Lydia," a variety show with Lore Lorentz and Ursula Monn, and a movie about the problems of Heidebrunn Freiburg with a dubious religious sect.

Other West German newspapers and magazines have been arguing over the merits of "Holocaust" and giving it substantial attention — Horst Zu also carried a short article — but the real issue for some commentators, among them Heinz Galinski, leader of the West Berlin Jewish Community, is how many persons will see the four nights of programming that is being shown on little-watched regional stations rather than on either of the two main national channels.

Putting "Holocaust" on the regional channels followed the programmers' explanation that they could not disrupt so much of their prime-time scheduling for so many hours. The argument was rejected by critics, who said not only that soccer never presented such problems, but that the decision to shunt the series off the main stations was at the heart of the issue of whether West Germany has or wants to come to terms with the Nazi past.

## Small Audience Size

All the carefully constructed arguments and painstaking discussions of the Nazi persecution that have filled columns of type here for the last week lost significance in relation to the probable small size of the audience for "Holocaust."

At best, Peter Maerisch, who bought the series for about \$600,000 from the National Broadcasting Co., estimates that it will be seen by about 15 percent of the television audience. But this figure was privately contradicted by a ranking executive of one of the major German channels, who said that the regional stations normally get 1.5 percent to 3 percent of the viewers of the country's 21 million television sets.

About 120 million persons saw "Holocaust" in the United States, and when "Roots" was shown here on one of the main channels 48 percent of the viewing audience tuned in. A good soccer game gets about 55 percent of the audience, and favorite crime and variety shows draw up to 70 percent.

The number who would see the series seemed of crucial importance to the Frankfurt Rundschau's television critic, who said that "every means is right that disturbs and weakens the suppression mechanism that the majority of Germans have so perfectly mastered till now."

## Bonn Arrests 5 as Spies After E. German Defects

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Jan. 21 (AP) — West German authorities have arrested five alleged spies after an East German security officer defected to West Berlin, but one of them escaped today before reaching a Karlsruhe prison, the federal criminal office said.

Police picked up Reiner Fuelle, a statement said, "under the urgent suspicion he delivered material from his sphere of work to the GDR (German Democratic Republic) Ministry of State Security." It added that Mr. Fuelle, 40, was born in Zwickau, East Germany.

ICY roads, the statement said, enabled Mr. Fuelle to jump from the police car that had picked him up at his home in Leipzig-Lichtenberg near Karlsruhe, and he had neither money nor identification documents when he escaped. There was no further explanation about the escape. No other names were disclosed.

Sources, declining to be identified, said that Mr. Fuelle had worked at the Karlsruhe-based nuclear-research laboratory.

## Security Defector

Police arrested Mr. Fuelle and the other alleged spies after they were given documents by a man that the federal prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe described only as a first lieutenant in the East Berlin Ministry for State Security.

The spokesman said that the man entered West Berlin Thursday with his wife and child, bringing documents that implicated several East Germans as agents who concentrated on scientific and research projects.

His defection was not disclosed at that time to give West German authorities a chance to arrest the spy suspects.

West Germany has long been known as the "playground for spies," because the common language enables East Germans to operate with comparatively little risk of detection.

An estimated 1,000 spies suffice every year, but it is rare that arrests are made based on the defection of someone so high-ranking as an officer in the East German security apparatus.

Sources said West German counterespionage agents considered the defection a "significant blow"

in relation to the mass murder of European Jewry. That includes supposed soap opera like "Holocaust."

The news magazine Der Spiegel mocked the series for padding genocide in a "Bonanza" form with "Love Story" music, and that refusal to buy it would be seen as courageous. But it complained that once it had been bought, trying it on the regional channels was pure hypocrisy.

Other commentators seem to be tacitly dismissing "Holocaust," suggesting that West Germany is forced into showing it. This was apparent in a pamphlet, signed for teachers in North Rhine-Westphalia, the country's most populous state. It said that West German television officials "absolutely no choice" about logging down the series because "it would have meant supporting an accusation that once again the Germans wanted to cover up their terrible past."

Watching a prebroadcast showing, a psychiatrist, Dr. Margarete Mitscherlich-Nelken, was reported to have expressed doubts about what positive effects "Holocaust" could have on West Germans, seeming recreation of the past only lead to a renewed suppression of emotional participation in the past.

## Schmidt Interested

West German attitudes toward the program seem to cut across party and class lines. Klaus Böcker, the president of the Bundestag, whose mother was a victim of persecution, said that he opposed the series as a "banalization of ultimate horror." Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was described as interested in watching the program.

Church groups have recommended the film, but a Berlin television director who lived in the ghetto, Zbigniew Pruschnowski, said, "I don't need any development from the United States, we work on our own history — clear, better and without falter." Gunther Rohrbach, a program director at Westdeutscher Rundfunk, reacted to the criticism by saying, "The Germans would have had the courage to do themselves."

The country's Jewish population of 26,000 was described by Hans Sachsner, an editor of weekly community newspaper, as awaiting a series "with a mixture of dread and curiosity." Some communities fearing the shock of the program have advised their members not to watch "Holocaust" alone, but rather with friends or relatives.

## No Cancellation

BONN (UPI) — Westdeutscher Rundfunk said yesterday that it was going ahead with plan to show "Holocaust" despite neo-Nazi threats to block the transmission.

A network spokesman said police would guard the stations transmitting music to prevent a riot during the showing of a West German documentary on the murder of Jews, a trailer for Holocaust.

## Danes Holding E. German

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 21 (AP) — Danish police have been holding a 27-year-old East German and Danish girlfriend for several months on charges of espionage was disclosed today.

Police sources confirmed arrests, but would not give details or comment on a report in Copenhagen's Berlingske Tidende that East German traveled frequently to Sweden and Norway and is suspected of having worked to up a network of agents in Scandinavia.

Since his arrest in October, East German has refused to answer any questions, although he had permission to contact the East German Embassy, the newspaper said.

It reported that he lived in Denmark for six years on a fake German passport and posed as a University of Copenhagen student financing his espionage work at least partially through part-time financial student aid.

The Danish girl worked for foreign aid department of the Ministry and reported helped the East German get access to nonmilitary documents.

NATO Defection Reported

BERLIN, Jan. 21 (Reuters) — East German spy today (NYT) officer had crossed to East Germany with important documents had applied for asylum.

East Germany's news agency said that the officer was a lieutenant commander who had worked for many years in the operational staff of various NATO intelligence departments.

## Sources Say Hanoi Faked Cambodian Cable to UN

BANGKOK, Jan. 21 (UPI) — A telegram supposedly sent from Cambodia's new president to the United Nations was a clumsy forgery prepared in Vietnam's UN mission, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

Growing knowledge of the fake telegram could hold back acceptance of the Vietnam-installed regime in Phnom Penh by nations outside the Soviet-Vietnam bloc, the sources said.

In some Western circles, in fact, the telegram incident has brought the legitimacy and loyalty of the new Phnom Penh regime into question.

Bangkok-based diplomats said yesterday that the telegram has been proved by a number of intelligence agencies to have been faked, signed falsely with the name of Heng Samrin — the pro-Vietnam Cambodian leader — and submitted to Donald Mills of Jamaica, the Security Council chairman.

The sources said that the specific typewriter on which the telegram was written was traced to Hanoi's UN mission.

Officials of RCA, the U.S. overseas telegraph company, have confirmed to a number of diplomatic missions at the UN the telegram never passed through its communications channels. Wrong computer and company codes were used, and

numbers on the telegram did not correspond to RCA style, the Bangkok sources said.

Dated Jan. 8 and purportedly originating in Phnom Penh, the message protested the appearance at the UN of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. It said only that Mr. Samrin's government had the right to speak for Cambodia.

The Security Council effectively ignored the telegram in any case, instead recognizing Prince Sihanouk's sponsor, the Pol Pot regime, as the legal Cambodian government.

Since the Vietnamese Army overran Phnom Penh Jan. 7 as part of a blitzkrieg invasion of Cambodia, Soviet-Vietnam bloc nations have quickly recognized the Hanoi-backed administration as the Cambodian government.

But so far there have been few or no moves by other nations to recognize the new regime, which Hanoi has called "the only legitimate voice of the Cambodian people."

Little is known about the 18 publicly named Cambodian leaders so far, but available information indicates that all of them are heavily oriented toward Vietnam.

Mr. Samrin, 44, a former division commander — according to his official biography — defected to the Vietnamese Communist Party last year after the Pol Pot regime marked him for death in a purge of pro-Hanoi elements.

The vice president, Pon Sawan, is a Vietnam-trained officer and Communist who left the Khmer Rouge in 1973 when the Pol Pot forces began purging what they called "Khmer Viet Minh" — pro-Vietnam Cambodians.

All 18 known Cambodians installed after the Vietnam invasion, according to official statements from Hanoi, are former Khmer Rouge who owe their lives to the Vietnamese Communists.

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**WASHO**  
A consulting service, Chicken Little Associates, goes into business here this week. Its purpose? To alarm clients into thinking about what could happen when Skylab falls from orbit in the next 18 months.

"Nothing this big has ever broken up in the atmosphere before in the 20-some-odd years things have been flying in space," said Alex Fraser, one of two Washington computer experts who are forming Chicken Little Associates. "We want to let people know what's going to happen when this big 80-ton beast breaks up and falls back to Earth."

To hear Mr. Fraser and his colleague, Sam Greenlaw, tell it, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is not telling it like it is. The space agency has said that most of the pieces of Skylab that survive the heat of friction from the atmosphere "may be floating like leaves" by the time they strike Earth, a simile that does not impress Mr. Fraser and Mr. Greenlaw with its imprecision.

**Two Policemen Shot Near Turin**

TURIN, Jan. 21 (UPI) — Gunmen apparently belonging to the Red Brigades wounded two policemen last night in a Turin suburb, police said today.

Officers said the two policemen were wounded when they stopped to check the identities of two men burning what turned out to be Red Brigades pamphlets. The men shot policeman Francesco Sanna, 45, in the stomach and arm, and officer Angelo Calt, 22, in the leg.

**20,000-Pound Airlock**

Three things about Skylab worry Mr. Fraser and Mr. Greenlaw: its 3,000-pound lead safe that protected film from cosmic-ray damage, its 20,000-pound airlock and its thousands of solar cells that could shower the Earth with glass when they break up in the atmosphere.

"I can't think of anything they could have put up," Mr. Greenlaw said. "That could do more damage when it falls to Earth than that lead safe."

**When U.S. Skylab Falls, Chicken Little May Profit**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WP) — A consulting service, Chicken Little Associates, goes into business here this week. Its purpose? To alarm clients into thinking about what could happen when Skylab falls from orbit in the next 18 months.

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## Spasm in Artery

## Italian Doctor Discovers New Cause of Heart Attack

By Harry Nelson

AS VEGAS, Jan. 21 — A five-year study of the causes of angina (the severe chest pains suffered by some heart patients) has led to the discovery of a new cause of attacks.

Dr. Attilio Maseri, a professor of physiology at the University of Padua, Italy, last week told about the discovery, which is considered a breakthrough in understanding what triggers heart attacks. His research was presented at a meeting of the American Society of Contemporary Medicine and Surgery.

Using a variety of methods that enable doctors to visualize the coronary arteries in patients, Dr. Maseri has been able to show that a heart attack can be caused by a spasm occurring in a coronary artery. The coronary arteries are vessels that encircle the heart and keep it supplied with oxygen and nutrients.

Angina can also be due to coronary arteries spasm as well as to atherosclerosis.

Now that it is known that spasms can trigger both angina and heart attacks, it is expected that new methods of treatment will be developed which are different from those predicated on the belief that angina and heart attacks are due only to occlusion of the coronary arteries by fatty deposits.

Dr. Maseri found that in some patients angina is due on some occasions to spasms and on other occasions to fatty occlusions. He said more research was needed to determine why coronary arteries go into spasm.

Several of the new techniques which enable physicians to visualize the coronary arteries were described by other speakers. Dr. Daniel Berman of Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles told how injections of a radioactive material, thallium 201, can help doctors select patients with coronary artery disease from those who turn out not to have it but who have treadmill electrocardiograms indicating that they do.

He said that approximately 10 percent of patients who have a positive treadmill test have no coronary artery disease. Doctors determine whether coronary artery disease is present by taking X-ray motion pictures of the coronaries after threading a thin catheter into them and releasing an opaque substance that makes the coronaries stand out on the film.

Dr. Berman said the thallium method may predict whether threading the catheter into the patient is or is not warranted in a particular patient with a positive treadmill test.

© Los Angeles Times

## Kassa Bans Protests After Student Rioting

RIS, Jan. 21 (AP) — Rioting by students wrought havoc in Addis Ababa, capital of the Central African Empire of Emperor Bokassa, over the weekend, following 48 hours of disorders, according to the government.

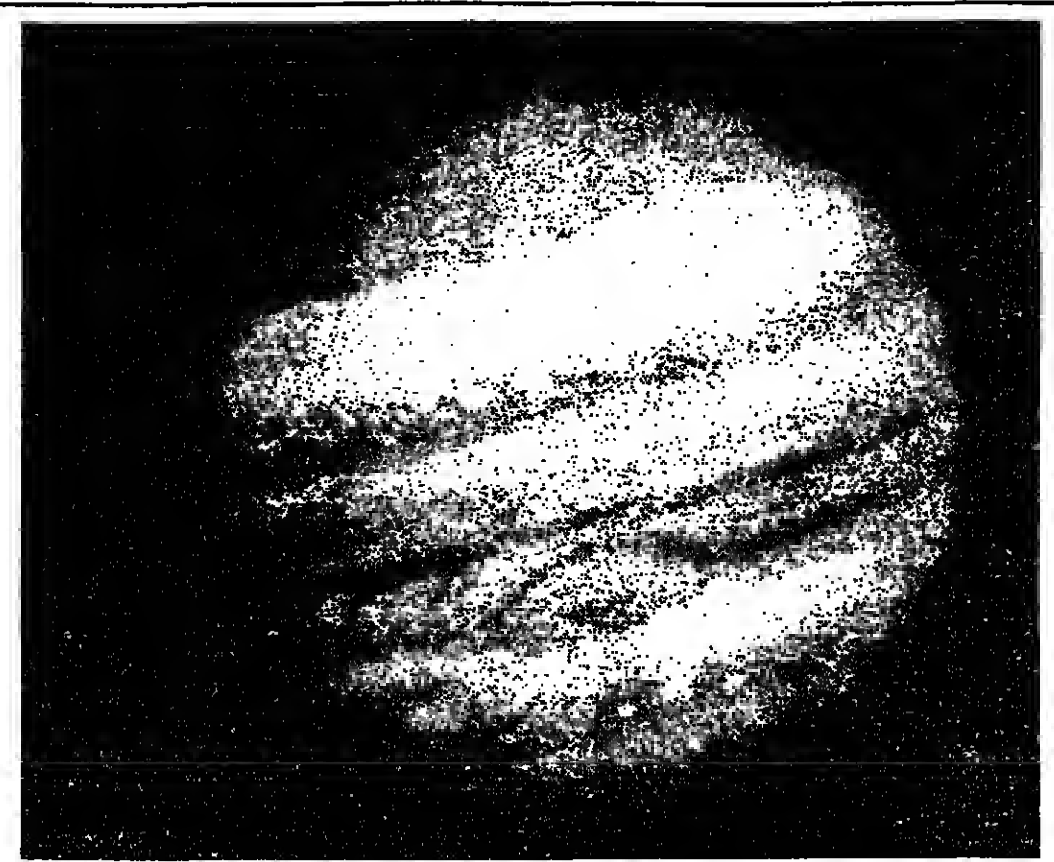
The emperor, in a Radio Bangui broadcast, said he had ordered the army to restore order and to protect the lives and property of the citizens. He said that the rioting was a result of the government's decision to impose a curfew from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m.

The emperor said the students had destroyed two factories and shops.

There was no immediate indication of what had sparked off the riot. In his broadcast, the emperor said that diplomats and foreign journalists had been beaten up during the disturbances, but no details were given.

Pol, China Talks Set

USSELS, Jan. 21 (AP) — A Soviet ally, has accepted the invitation to discuss the resumption of diplomatic relations, Angolan Embassy here said today.



JUPITER CLOSE-UP — The U.S. spacecraft Voyager-1 took this photo of Jupiter 34 million miles from the planet's surface. Photo reveals details in Jupiter's big Red Spot (lower portion of planet) not visible from Earth. Voyager-1 is scheduled to reach Jupiter in March. It will then "slingshot" around the planet and continue its voyage toward Saturn.

## Under White House Pressure

## U.S. to Relax Urban Smog Standards

By Margot Hornblower

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WP) — The Environmental Protection Agency, under pressure from White House inflation fighters and the nation's largest oil, chemical and auto companies, is preparing to relax its standard for urban smog.

The action, which would significantly increase the amount of smog that cities may allow in their air, comes after nearly a decade of bitter political struggle and little measurable improvement in smog levels.

Of the country's 105 urban areas, only two — Honolulu and Spokane — meet the health standard for smog set in 1971. Many cities have such dirty air that they never may meet the standard, short of drastically limiting automobile traffic and closing industry.

Faced with a collision between economic interests and environmental health, EPA Administrator Douglas Costle is expected this week to raise the allowable level of smog by 50 percent — from .08 to .12 micrograms per cubic meter of air — a compromise between busi-

ness interests who want a .16 level or higher and environmentalists who prefer to tighten the current rule.

The figures amount to billions of dollars in clean-up equipment, especially for oil, chemical and auto companies — costs which business leaders say they will pass on to consumers.

The relaxation of the standard means that 20 cities rather than two, would be judged to have clean air, as far as smog goes. More than 80 cities, however, including Washington, New York, Los Angeles, Houston and Denver, still would be forced to adopt stringent limits on automobile and industrial pollution.

In those cities, faced with a choice between clean air and new industry, even the new, relaxed smog standard could have a profound effect on their economies and could force a change in the transportation habits of millions of Americans.

In the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments, Congress gave the EPA the power to cut off federal sewer and highway funds and stop

industrial growth in cities that do not clean up their smog. Previously, the EPA had been unable to enforce a rigid smog standard.

The latest battle comes at a time when environmental regulations are under strong attack as too costly. The expected relaxation could be interpreted as partial victory for White House inflation-fighters Alfred Kahn and Charles Schulze, who intervened with Mr. Costle to change the standard.

That intervention has itself become an issue. Environmentalists, who recently sued Mr. Schulze and Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus over White House interference in strip-mine regulations, are ready to go to court claiming that President Carter's advisers illegally influenced the smog standard.

Underlying all this is conflicting evidence on the effects of smog on health. The American Petroleum Institute, which has led the fight against a strict standard, has sued the EPA for allegedly suppressing a study attributing 80 percent of the nation's smog to natural vegetation.

## According to Official Study

## U.S. Pollution Effort Slightly Inflationary

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (NYT) — Federal clean air and water programs have had an inflationary impact on the economy, but the impact has been relatively small and is declining, according to a study by two federal environmental agencies.

The study, released Friday, also found that the anti-pollution programs had helped generate employment and would contribute to a drop in the unemployment rate over the next few years.

But by the 1980s the programs will also be a drag on the nation's economic activity because the requirements on industry to clean up wastes reduce productivity, the report said.

The study, released jointly by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Council on Environmental Quality, coincides with increasing scrutiny, within and outside the government, of the impact of federal regulations on prices.

## No Government Comment

"This study shows that the criticism of the environmental programs as inflationary has been greatly overstated," said Charles Warren, chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality. "No one denies there is some contribution to inflation, but it is unseemly and unfair to emphasize the anti-pollution programs."

Agencies examining the economic implications of federal regulations, including the Council on Wage and Price Stability and the President's Council of Economic Advisors had not seen the study by Friday afternoon and would not comment on it.

The study was prepared by Data Resources Inc. headed by Otto

Eckstein, and is based on a model of the economy prepared by the Council on Economic Policy.

The study indicates that from 1970 through 1976, the Consumer Price Index was, on average, about three-tenths of a percentage point a year higher it would have been without the air and water pollution programs.

However, the inflationary impact was heavier in the early years of the period. The study predicted that the costs of cleaning up air and water pollution over the next eight years would add an average of only

one-tenth to two-tenths of a percentage point to the Consumer Price Index.

The report said that the study had not taken into account the cost savings in health and many other areas in which cleaner water and air have had beneficial effects.

## Unemployment Reduced

The programs have already helped reduce unemployment by giving work to those who build and install anti-pollution equipment, the study said. In the future it will provide additional employment in the maintenance and servicing of that equipment.

By 1980, the unemployment rate will be four-tenths of a percentage point lower than it would have been without the air and water programs, the study said. But it predicted that by 1986 the difference would fall off to two-tenths of a percentage point.

However, economic growth is expected to be 1 percent lower because of the programs in the forecast for 1986. Business investment to meet air and water requirements would reach a peak of \$8.4 billion in 1984. Housing starts would decrease because of higher interest rates resulting from greater demands for investment capital because of the programs. The study also foresees a greater U.S. trade imbalance because of higher domestic prices.

## Somalia Willing To Set Ties With Ethiopia, Russia

NAIROBI, Jan. 21 (AP) —

Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre, who expelled Soviet advisers and fought rival Ethiopia in the Ogaden war, has expressed willingness to re-establish political contacts with both governments, Somali Radio reported today.

The president, however, reportedly stressed that peace in the Horn of Africa and normalization of relations with Ethiopia's Marxist regime still hinged on the political fate of Somali tribesmen living under Ethiopian rule.

President Siad Barre, the radio said, pledged Somalia's continued support of the two liberation movements in Ethiopia, the Western Somali Liberation Front and the Somali Abo Liberation Front.

On relations between Somalia and the Soviet Union, President Siad Barre told assembled party delegates that although Moscow's "selfish interests" led to abrogation of the Mogadishu-Moscow friendship pact he was not against re-establishment of cooperation between the two governments.

## Neptune Reaches Outer Limits

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (AP) — After today, and for the next 20 years, Pluto will no longer be the farthest planet from the sun.

Astronomers at the Hayden Planetarium here said Pluto's highly elliptical orbit will carry it inside the nearly circular orbit of Neptune at three seconds before 9:58 p.m. GMT today. At that moment, both planets will be about 4.5 billion kilometers from the sun, said Dr. Mark Chartrand, planetarium chairman.

Neptune will remain the outermost planet until March, 1999, when Pluto's orbit carries it back outside Neptune's, he said.

## Rocket Fire Hits Settlements At Israel Border

TEL AVIV, Jan. 21 (AP) — Katyusha rockets, evidently fired by Palestinian guerrillas in southern Lebanon, slammed into Israeli border settlements today and Israeli artillerymen returned the fire, the army said.

No injuries were reported in two rocket salvos that forced the closing of schools in some border areas and drove residents into their bomb shelters for the second time in three days.

The military command said Israeli gunners fired at targets in southern Lebanon. The rocket fire was directed at the border town of Kiryat Shmona and farm settlements nearby in northernmost Galilee, a finger of fertile land that juts into Lebanon.

Mayor Avraham Aloni of Kiryat Shmona, calling for action, said: "It can't be that every time a soldier crosses the Lebanese border, we have to go down to our bomb shelters to wait for the Katyushas. This is no way for a settlement to exist."

## What's in a name?

John Dewar 1806-1880.

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## The Dewar Highlander.

The symbol of the House of Dewar, the Dewar Highlander is known all over the world.

## Dewar's Popular Faces.

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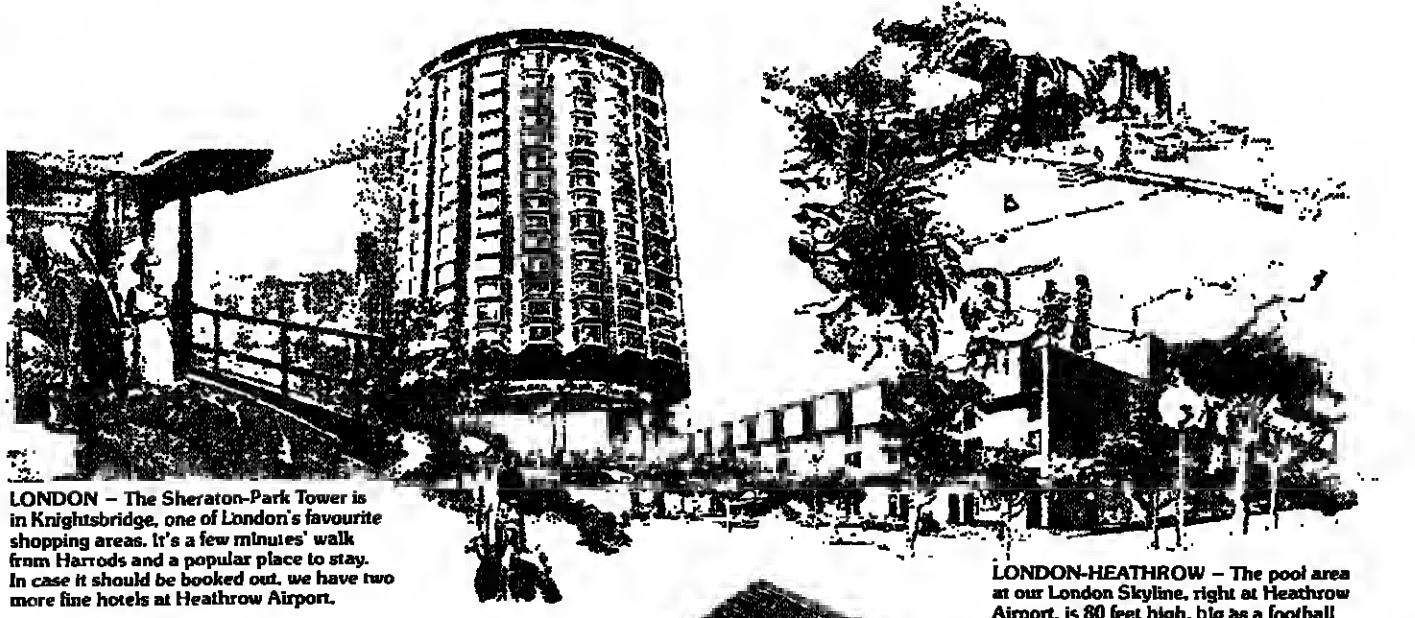


The Dewar Highlander.

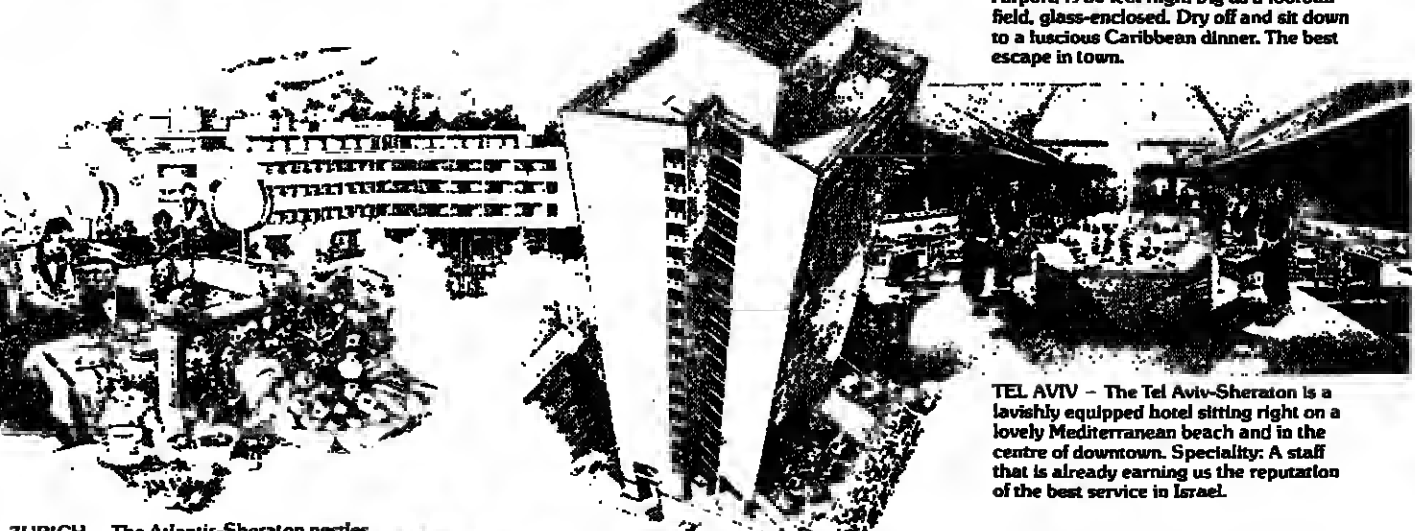


A lot when it's Dewar's

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## The European Movement

Western Europe is now moving sedately toward a political transformation. In June, for the first time, the voters of the European Economic Community's nine countries will directly elect a European parliament. What difference will that make? The answer comes as a dunt. The top line is a rather shrill assurance that the new parliament will have — in the strictly legal sense — no more authority than the present appointed parliament, and that's not much. But the harmony is a rumble of deeply felt conviction that, in democratic politics, direct election inevitably confers power of the most substantial kind. Nobody in Europe really doubts that, with the June elections, the national governments will shift the balance fundamentally toward the larger confederation that they have been creating over the last three decades.

The other thread of the European movement, the common currency, leads in the same direction. The European Monetary System was supposed to have gone into effect at the beginning of the year. It was postponed at the last moment; the official reason was the endless quarrel over agricultural subsidies. The real reason appears to be that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France wants a little more time to deal with the Gaullists. As always, they are adamant about any sharing of sovereignty. But President Giscard d'Estaing appears to be winning that argument, and the delay is probably no more than temporary.

The European movement has unexpectedly picked up new strength in the past couple of years. At the beginning of this decade, the Common Market was talking about a monetary union by 1980. Then came the oil crisis, knocking all the countries in different directions. In the confusion, the currency idea seemed lost. Casting about for an alternative way to strengthen the European principle, the governments agreed on a directly elected parliament — a remarkably daring venture in a time of great uncertainty and dissension. Then, within the past year, in response to the fall of the American dollar, Mr. Giscard

d'Estaing and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of Germany suddenly revived the common currency. They wanted urgently to protect Europe's internal trade — and the jobs depending on it — from the chaos in the exchange rates. Now, once again, things are moving rapidly toward closer confederation.

It is France, essentially, that sets the pace. The Gaullist position has always been a vehement defense of national sovereignty. But the present government is inclined to think that absolute sovereignty is an illusion for a middle-sized country with the Americans on one side and the Russians on the other. In a speech a couple of months ago, Prime Minister Raymond Barre said, "We want a Europe that is in control of its future. . . . We see Europe not as a pawn but rather a link between East and West. . . ."

The German interest is a bit different. During the last several years, Germans have been desperately uneasy about the prospect of isolation between the Soviet bloc and, to the west, countries eroded by wild inflation, social instability and a drift toward Eurocommunism. The Germans have consistently supported a stronger and more tightly bound community, even if it means — as it surely does — that they will have to pay a lot of the bills. As for the other seven — Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg — they are coming in because, in varying degrees, they believe in the European principle and, as a practical matter, they don't want to be left out.

The approach of the June elections is already beginning to have interesting effects on politics in the nine countries, as candidates begin to maneuver toward new alliances across national boundaries. The currency plan is important but, as experience suggests, it may well come apart under pressure. A parliament will not have so immediate an effect on the daily affairs of the community. But it seems very likely that the habit of direct elections will prove irreversible.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Saving Oil by Selling It

The shutdown of the Iranian oil industry has stretched world fuel supplies tight, increased American dependence on Arab sources and raised the prospect of shortage. Yet the oil fields of Alaska's North Slope are operating well below capacity, and development of other promising Alaskan fields has slowed. The cause is entangled in federal and state regulations for the production and use of petroleum products. Fortunately, that tangle need not be unraveled completely to solve the problem. The solution is curious but effective: reduce American reliance on imported oil by exporting oil, Alaskan oil. If Congress assents to a swap of Alaskan crude for Mexican crude owned by Japan, North Slope production should nearly double by the early 1980s.

When oil companies asked for the right to build the Alaska pipeline, they assured Congress that all the oil would be sold to West Coast refineries. To hold them to their word, Congress banned exports of Alaskan crude. But no one then foresaw changes in the oil market that now make it impossible for the West Coast to absorb the full capacity of the Alaskan pipeline and make it unprofitable to ship Alaskan oil to the East Coast.

California, because of its strict air quality regulations and reliance on cars, burns only the lowest sulphur-content fuel oil and huge quantities of high-octane gasoline. Alaskan crude is too sulphurous and too heavy to be easily refined into these products. The refining job is technically possible, but refineries on the West Coast are ill-equipped for the task. Alaskan crude might be sent East. But

the only route now available is through the Panama Canal. And, partially due to the law that restricts coastal traffic to high-priced American ships with high-priced American crews, that, too, is unprofitable. Eventually a pipeline route across the Southwest will be available. But the economics of moving oil from the Arctic to eastern refineries (or processing Alaskan crude to suit western needs) will always inhibit Alaskan development.

There is a neat solution: Let the oil companies swap their Alaskan oil for Mexican oil that would otherwise end up in Japan, directly or indirectly. The Alaskan oil would be perfectly acceptable to Japan; it closely resembles the oil that Japanese refiners have been accustomed to. The Mexican oil, meanwhile, would be a boon to the United States; it can easily be processed in Gulf Coast refineries.

The result: everybody would save transport costs. More important, the swap would increase total world oil supplies by the amount of new production in Alaska. And the swap would reduce our dependence on foreign oil because it would encourage the pumping of Alaskan oil that would otherwise remain in the ground.

Exporting oil to reduce oil imports looks wrong. So does allowing oil companies to break their promises. But appearances are deceiving. Congress and the public have to be brought to understand the necessity of the swap. There is no waiting for the next Iran to learn the hard truth beneath the seeming contradiction.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Language Barrier

In Strasbourg this week, the honorable deputy for Wrexham, Tom Ellis, started the trouble by addressing the European Parliament in Welsh. Pierre Lagorce, the honorable deputy for the Gironde, compounded the trouble by calling for justice for Occitans — the French minority language in which Occitans speak. The deputy speaker, Mr. Deschamps, referred the whole dispute to the parliament's procedure committee.

Mr. Deschamps acted wisely. The number of languages already spoken in the about-to-be-enlarged EEC probably amounts to 20, at

least. Nothing can cause so much friction among democrats as the sanctity of language, unless it is the inability of one democrat to understand another. The perils for Europe are manifest and numerous.

In France alone there exist besides Occitans and French, Corsican, Basque, Catalan, Breton, Flemish and German. Ireland and Belgium speak with two tongues each. Spain, about to be admitted, speaks Castilian, Catalan and Basque. In Britain there are traces of Cornish, of Welsh and of Gaelic. If all these language-groups achieve their rights, Strasbourg will soon become a sort of Babel-on-the-Rhine.

From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
January 22, 1904

PARIS — The Paris Herald Tribune commented, regarding the inflammatory statements of the London press over the tension between Russia and Japan: "To reporting modern war, the journal that hesitates is lost, and those who do not or cannot spend money lavishly on the reporting of a big war must go to the wall. Perhaps it is the desire to crush out of existence these weaker brethren that is making certain of the London newspapers clamor for war with such virulent impetuosity. It has produced a contemptible distortion of facts and exaggeration of insignificant incidents."

Fifty Years Ago  
January 22, 1929

ROME — Ratification of the Kellogg pact by the United States Senate was received by Fascist newspapers with the sarcasm which has characterized their comments since the inception of the anti-war idea, and was usually displayed next to the announcement of American discussions on increased cruiser construction. One Rome paper published a cartoon showing workmen wearing huge angel's wings, but in the process of constructing 18 new warships. The Vatican, however, was pleased that the richest nation in the world has declared itself against war.



## Strange Debate on Arms-Control Treaty

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — We are now going through a strange debate or propaganda skirmish in Washington on whether President Carter should sign and the Senate ratify a second strategic arms limitation treaty with the Soviet Union.

It is strange because the negotiations, while well advanced, are not yet complete and the terms of the finished part are known only to a few experts such as Paul Nitze, a member of the U.S. SALT delegation from 1969 to 1974, who is now a leading opponent of the treaty terms, as he understands them.

Nevertheless, on the basis of inadequate and often disputed information, influential members of the Congress are tending to take sides for and against the treaty and creating an atmosphere of division and mistrust hostile to the searching and objective debate this momentous subject requires.

The administration managed to get two-thirds of the Senate to vote for the Panama Canal treaty after a very stiff and exhausting battle, at least partly because it learned the lessons of the two great debates over the League of Nations in 1919, and the United Nations in 1945.

### Mobilization

Woodrow Wilson did not bring the key senators into the negotiations for the League until it was too late, and lost. Harry Truman brought them into the formation of policy for the United Nations charter, and won.

President Carter, anticipating fierce opposition on the Panama Canal treaty, invited the advice of the Senate on all disputed points while the treaty was in negotiation. Ambassadors Ellsworth Bunker and Saul Linowitz talked at length to no less than 70 members of the Senate and were able to put the senators' reservations before the Panamanians — sometimes with success, sometimes not — but at least the senators were in on the take-offs, and these prior consultations probably meant the difference between ratification and rejection of the treaty.

One other point: The administration also mobilized support for the Panama treaty in the private sector among influential individuals and organizations, and this early effort also undoubtedly helped the administration's case in the end. But these techniques have not been applied with anything like the same energy or effect in the case of the SALT treaty.

### Skepticism

It may be that the security aspects of the SALT, plus the sensitivity of the Russians to disclosure of private negotiations, account for the difference in the administration's tactics, but the result is that the opponents of the treaty have been dominating the public discussion of the arms control issue for weeks.

While Nitze and his colleagues on the Committee on the Present Danger have been publishing de-

tailed critiques of their version of the draft treaty and circulating these through the press and the Congress, the administration has been talking generally about the critical importance of ratifying SALT and emphasizing the calamitous consequences of rejection. Accordingly, the Congress has returned to Washington from the Christmas recess in a skeptical and critical mood, not only over the strategic arms problem, but over the crisis in Iran, the stalemate in Israeli-Egyptian negotiations, and the cancellation by the president of the U.S. defense treaty with Taiwan.

Meanwhile, four senators who tend to be critical of the administration's foreign policy have been added to the Foreign Relations Committee, which will preside over the first formal SALT debate. Three of them are Republicans: Jesse Helms of North Carolina; S.I. Hayakawa of California; and Richard Lugar of Indiana; and one Democrat, Edward Zorinsky of Nebraska.

They are replacing Dick Clark, D-Iowa, and three Republicans: Clifford Case of New Jersey, Robert Griffin of Michigan, and James Pearson of Kansas, who were much more inclined to go along with the administration's foreign policy over the last two years.

This will make the Foreign Relations Committee much more representative of the Senate as a whole, for in fairness, that committee has been heavy on the pro-administration

side, but it will also add to the SALT opposition in the first, most impressionistic weeks of the debate. Vance, who has been preoccupied with Middle Eastern problems for months, is now turning to the arms ratification problem, and for the last few days has been concentrating on consultation with leaders on Capitol Hill. In short, he is staying home for a change and is taking the opposition of Nitze and others much more seriously.

### Support Fades

Incidentally, one of the personal mysteries of this issue is how Carter and Nitze drifted so far apart. Nitze, secretary of the Navy from 1963 to 1967 and deputy secretary of defense from 1967 to 1969, is a serious and intelligent man, was one of Carter's earliest and most enthusiastic supporters in the last presidential campaign.

He was, in fact, invited to Plains, Ga., to advise Carter before the inauguration on the arms negotiations and other foreign policy and defense matters and was expected to be offered a high position in the Carter administration. But apparently both felt that they differed fundamentally on the arms control issue, and Nitze has been leading the opposition since.

The guess here is that the administration will prevail in the end when senators analyze all the facts, including the effects of rejection on U.S. authority all over the world, but it is starting with some serious and self-imposed handicaps.

Eric Sevareid: "It may be, as some modern pundits say, that eras, which history used to measure in generations, can now be measured in years or even months. That may or may not be so. But the era of The Man on the Street — who died today in Washington — can surely be measured as a long span of American history. To many of us in wartime and in postwar America, he served as something of a benchmark. For the country, he was something of a standard. For reporters — some reporters such as this one — he was a beacon. . . . And a friend. In his death we see a reflection of our own mortality. And we shall not see his like soon again."

Gossip Columnist Earl: "What a marvellous send-off for The Man on the Street! Just after the old gent popped off, Steve Martindale put together a Super Wake at Jacqueline's. He invited all the journalistic Biggies who were close to The Man, which means just about everybody in town. But what about that bureau chief who had a tad too much and dumped oyster frise on the lap of the State Department's Lady-in-Waiting? Earl's Uncle Oscar ate succotash in front of his TV."

Drayne is a former journalist and press secretary. He wrote this for the Washington Post.

## Death Comes for The Man on the Street

By Richard C. Drayne

WASHINGTON — The Man on the Street died suddenly yesterday. He was 72. He was stricken around midday while standing on a downtown street corner, talking to two reporters and a pollster. A bystander said that The Man on the Street had been discussing the most recent election returns when he collapsed.

A confidant of journalists and political pundits for many years, The Man on the Street was a familiar figure to generations of Americans. He was considered by many to be virtually indispensable.

He is survived by his wife, The Lady Next Door, his son, Your Average Cab Driver, and two grandchildren, The Coming Generation. Statements of praise and condolence poured in immediately upon the announcement of his death.

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak: "The sentiment in middle America suggests that the death of The Man on the Street may portend much more than the passing of one individual and may have calamitous results. Our door-to-door survey of 27 voters in Elgin, Ill., with the aid of three members of Patrick Caddell's Cambridge Research Associates, leads to the conclusion

that the country has taken this news with a quiet confidence, but also with a feeling that a page has been turned — and perhaps darkly turned — in our national politics."

Joseph Kraft: "The global significance can hardly be overlooked. In an age of confrontation, he served as a common denominator. As we face the national debate on the SALT agreement, his loss will be sorely felt."

Jack Anderson: "There is something suspicious about the death of The Man on the Street. Carter officials say that his death occurred from natural causes. But a number of people at lower levels in the administration feel that, because of the recent public opinion polls, The Man on the Street was considered to be less than desirable."

Carl Roman: "Sure, I liked The Man on the Street, but he was 72 years old and he was white and he was comparatively well to do. If he'd been a black man, he'd probably have died at about 60. Sure, I mourn his death. But there are an awful lot of youngsters in an awful lot of ghettos who are going to die a long time before they reach the age of The Man on the Street."

Jimmy Breslin: "Yeah, I knew him. We used to 'Bully for him. He died when he wanted to. He wasn't on Medicare, and I say, hoo-ray!'"

George F. Will: "Public opinion in truth has not changed since the Middle Ages when Pope Augustus promulgated his bull proclaiming all men are equal under God's friendly eye."

Hobart Rowen: "The Man on the Street died believing that the market had turned the corner. That prospect of economic sunshine, no matter how comforting it may be to some, is belied by the latest economic indicators and is not shared by many of the insiders of the Carter administration."

Mary McCrory: "The Man on the Street, who died yesterday, had served his country as a private in the Army in World War I. His death and his life were suitably oiled by the press and by figures in government. Thousands of other veterans, however, won't share the same eulogies. For they fought in the discarded war in Vietnam. And whether they live another year or die doesn't seem to be of much importance to the Carter administration."

Mark Price: "Yeah, I knew him. We used to 'Bully for him. He died when he wanted to. He wasn't on Medicare, and I say, hoo-ray!'"

PETER B. MARTIN, Montouq, France.

### Guessing Gadget

It is both reassuring and disconcerting to learn through "U.S. Said to Draft New A-Strategy" (IHT, Jan. 6-7) that our Defense Department experts have a "gadget" used to measure what would deter the Russians from attacking the United States. It is reassuring that we have such a scientific tool and are even in process of changing it — but disconcerting also that the new gadget has its (apparently equally expert) critics, according to whom it may result not in better deterrence, but in a "hair-trigger situation."

Looking at it pragmatically,

there may not be too much reason for alarm: We have been changing yardsticks, it seems, for years. All of them seem to have worked, so far at least, for the Russians, who knows why, have never attacked. We should not be complacent, however. Perhaps our defense experts should enrich their intellectual arsenal by adding another yardstick, this one for measuring the Soviet urge to attack us."

MARK PRICEMAN, Boulogne, France.

Alteration

In Calla Corner's article on the new London mosque (IHT, Jan. 16), the Arabic *mihrab* is translated as "altar." There is no altar in a mosque which is a place for praying — *masjid*, literally means "prostration place." The *mihrab* is a flat niche designed as a blind arch in a rectangular framing. It indicates the direction of Mecca — called *qibla* — which Moslems face when saying their prayers.

JOSEPH PRINCE, Paris.

## Iran Ticks Toward Day Of the Army

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The shah is gone. Long live what? Nobody can be sure, for the institutions left in Iran — the mosque, the bazaar and the army — are all divided. But the most likely eventual outcome is a military takeover, and the kind of take-over depends on what the US does, and when.

At the moment, to be sure, the mosque looks to be triumphant and united. All the religious leaders, ayatollahs, aligned themselves in opposition to Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi with the famous ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Khomeini has continued to oppose the regency council left behind by the shah, and the only vested government under Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar. Khomeini is called for an Islamic republic. He claims to have a cabinet in mind and promises to return from France at an early date.

### Reluctant Clergy

The other religious leaders have not openly opposed Premier Bakhtiar, but also have emphasized that under Shiite Islam, the dominant type in Iran, the clergy is supposed to act as a monitor on the state, not a government. If only because Khomeini has the support of the street mobs, however, the other religious leaders would have to align with him if he returned as pushed for an Islamic republic.

But the moment he begins to stumble, they will probably break. For such leaders as Ayatollah Shariat Maderi, in the holy city of Qom, oppose Khomeini on his doctrinal grounds — on grounds that he is injecting Shiism into politics, and thus compromising its future.

The bazaar merchants object violently to the shah's policies, in his efforts to hold down prices, he set upon them the agents of the secret police, Savak. They sided with Khomeini to bring the shah down, and while Khomeini's power runs strong the streets, they have to stick with him.

But already they have misgivings. The troubles of the past months have brought business to a standstill.

Moreover, a few who have recently been in touch with Khomeini have discovered that his 15 years of exile — 15 years in Iran and four months outside Iran — have left him out of touch with development that has transformed Iran into a modern country. According to one report, Khomeini doesn't even recognize the difference between a billion and a million.

As to the military, most of the top generals — including the minister of war, the commanders of the army and air force, and the head Savak — remain loyal to the shah. They had to be persuaded to let the shah depart on leave. They were organized a coup on his behalf tomorrow if he just winked.

Just below the level of general officer, the temper runs much higher. Many colonels blame the generals and the shah for not cracking down. If the generals drift, a colonel or another will probably move toward a mutinous coup on his own behalf.

The likely course of events these conditions is a slow deterioration. Bakhtiar will probably hang along for a while, Khomeini will probably make his bid for power and then collapse. At that time, it will be weeks or more from now, the lot of the military will come.

### Army Split

The generals favor a kind of *pronunciamento* or intervention along the lines of the Turkish army, to restore constitutional order. The colonels and lesser ranks want a mutinous coup that would install a regime like those in Libya, Syria, radical in tone and hostile to the United States, its friends in the West and its chief oil sources, including Saudi Arabia and the oil Gulf states.

Which is where the United States comes in. President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance intended to regard all coups as equally the same and necessarily to be crushed. Through the United States military representative, Tebran, Gen. Robert Huyser, he beaded off a coup the general wanted to stage before the shah's Iran. Rightly so at that time.

But if the president and secretary of state persist in the goody-goody attitude, if they fail to recognize the urgency of the circumstances, the outcome of the choice, if they do the generals, they will get it worse. They will get Libya if they could have had Turkey. A they will give the world the impression that the United States is obliged to go as slack as Pe Com.



**Euromarket****Prices of Eurodollar Bonds Gain,  
But Overall Tone Is Pessimistic**

By William Ellington

BRUSSELS, Jan. 21 (AP-DJ) — Eurodollar bond prices posted gains ranging between a quarter and one point last week, yet conversations with several market participants indicate that they remain pessimistic.

Dealers say that bond inventories are so small that any whiff of investment demand obliges them to mark up prices sharply. And with the U.S. monetary aggregates showing an unexpectedly moderate trend and with short-term Eurodollar interest rates easing, short-covering by dealers, as much as anything else, pushed prices up last week, market sources say.

Conversations with bankers and investment managers in several financial centers reveal two basic concerns. One is that U.S. authorities are not prepared to take severe enough measures to slow the U.S. economy and thereby relieve inflationary pressures and reduce the U.S. trade deficit. Indeed, some European money managers say that they will not commit funds or long-term dollar investments until they are assured that Washington is prepared to introduce a financial squeeze that really bites.

The other main concern is over the possibility of a new dollar crisis rearing its head. In private conversations, some European monetary officials have conceded that a gradual decline of the dollar is in Europe's interest since it brings with it cheaper imports.

However, the same perception now seems to be imbedded in the minds of corporate treasurers and foreign exchange dealers. Therefore, the foreign exchange market has the potential of becoming one-minded and one-way as it did before the

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
100s	100	100	100	0
200s	200	200	200	0
300s	300	300	300	0
400s	400	400	400	0
500s	500	500	500	0
600s	600	600	600	0
700s	700	700	700	0
800s	800	800	800	0
900s	900	900	900	0
1000s	1000	1000	1000	0

**New York Stock Market**

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (NYT) — Early last year, when the price of Du Pont's stock slid below \$100 a share, a Manhattan broker urged one of his clients to buy the stock. "Here's your chance to get a quality company at a bargain price," the broker exhorted.

"Nothing doing," the customer replied. "If the stock's selling that low, there must be something wrong."

Last Monday, the nation's largest chemical producer showed that what goes down also can go up. After Du Pont reported record 1978 profits, unveiled plans for a 3-for-1 stock split and announced its intention to raise the cash dividend, its shares rocketed ahead nearly a dozen points to finish at 144, or the best price since 1976.

That helped to start Wall Street off on an up-and-down week that ended with the Dow Jones industrials edging ahead 1.21 points to 837.49. A number of companies reported record profits and also announced such welcome events as stock splits or dividend increases. Big-name companies are part of the current trend, following the pre-Christmas blockbuster from International Business Machines, which outlined plans for a 4-for-1 split and a sweetened cash dividend.

**Why Not AT&T?**

If Du Pont and IBM can do it, why not the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.? Predicting a stock split and accompanying dividend increase for Ma Bell (which has not split its shares since 1964) is venturing on a limb, but James Ritchey, an analyst at Herzfeld & Stern, has done just that.

"If the stock is not split, I think the dividend will be raised to a yearly rate of \$5.00 a share,"

Mr. Ritchey estimates Ma Bell's earnings at \$7.80 a share for last year and \$8.50 a share in 1979. His projection for the company's net income

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

will be identical. Under present market conditions, syndicate sources are expecting an annual yield of 9 1/2 percent, which works out to about 9.51 percent on a semi-annual coupon basis.

**Better Borrowing Terms**

This represents considerably better terms for the borrower than a recent \$150-million, five-year Norwegian government issue floated in New York at 9 1/2 percent semi-annually to yield 9.88 percent.

Also in the market, via Deutsche

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
100s	100	100	100	0
200s	200	200	200	0
300s	300	300	300	0
400s	400	400	400	0
500s	500	500	500	0
600s	600	600	600	0
700s	700	700	700	0
800s	800	800	800	0
900s	900	900	900	0
1000s	1000	1000	1000	0

**Cold Spell Pushes Cattle Futures to High**

By Sue Shellenbarger

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 (AP-DJ) — Expectations that feeder cattle will lose weight because of frigid temperatures and heavy snows helped send live-cattle futures to new highs last week.

Talk of a potential loss of up to 10 to 40 pounds by each winter-weakened animal spurred the market to gains of 3.15 cents a pound for the January delivery, which closed at 64.97 cents a pound on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

"Large feedlot populations have been subjected to several weeks of bad weather," an analyst said, "and it has set the cattle back. Producers may be reluctant to sell because of it. Besides being dehydrated and losing fat, they may have lost some tissue as well."

The price gains came despite traders' expectations that a government cattle inventory for 23 states released Friday after the close would show increased numbers of cattle on feedlots Jan. 1 over the comparable time last year, indicating sufficient short-term beef supplies.

Instead, the report showed 2 percent fewer cattle on feedlots than many traders expected, and 1 percent fewer than the same time a year ago. It also showed that about 9 percent fewer cattle were channeled into feedlots during the fourth quarter of 1978, compared to the fourth quarter of 1977, about as traders expected, analysts said.

**Faster Selling**

The inventory also showed that 11 percent more cattle were sent to market during the fourth quarter than during the fourth quarter of 1977, also about as expected at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

Analysts said the report showed that ranchers are continuing to sell

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
100s	100	100	100	0
200s	200	200	200	0
300s	300	300	300	0
400s	400	400	400	0
500s	500	500	500	0
600s	600	600	600	0
700s	700	700	700	0
800s	800	800	800	0
900s	900	900	900	0
1000s	1000	1000	1000	0

cattle faster than they are putting them into feedlots to fatten for market, reinforcing expectations of diminishing beef supplies.

But the report showed the first sign of a turnaround in ranchers' intentions to liquidate their herds, an analyst said. In feedlots preparing for slaughter, there was no longer a record number of heifers — young female cattle that can be used as breeding stocks. Ranchers apparently were holding them back for breeding purposes.

Continuing steady to higher cash prices for cattle and hogs support-

ed livestock futures throughout the week. Live hog futures on the Merc gained 0.7 cent for the February delivery, closing at \$4.12 cents a pound, and pork belly futures scored 0.35-cent-a-pound gains, closing at \$9.3 cents a pound for February contracts.

The week brought a sharp reduction in the weight of butcher hogs. Good consumer demand and retail advertising of pork, possibly in response to higher beef prices, were factors, analysts said.

The weather in many hog-producing states also was expected to

kill more hogs than usual, and also to reduce a government-projected 16-percent increase this year in farrowings.

Another government report released Friday confirmed market expectations that stocks of pork bellies in cold storage are higher than usual. January levels, at 55 million pounds, analysts said.

Renewed news accounts about nitrosamine levels in bacon added a negative price factor in the background but prompted little consumer or market response, analysts said.

**\$31 Million in Stock Suits****Hughes Fraud Case: Record Settlement**

By John F. Berry

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WP) — In the biggest settlement ever of a federal securities fraud case, administrators of the estate of the late Howard Hughes have agreed to pay at least \$30 million to the shareholders of an airline he acquired in 1970.

The settlement grows out of a case brought in 1975 by the Securities and Exchange Commission. It charged Mr. Hughes and others with conspiring to drive down the price of a then recently formed airline, Air West, in order to reduce the cost of acquiring it.

The settlement was presented Friday in San Francisco to U.S. District Court Judge Alfonso Zippoli, who had been hearing the case.

The \$30 million is to be distributed to former stockholders of Air West (since renamed Hughes Airwest) who bought, held or sold

securities in the airline between June 30, 1968, and April, 1970.

The SEC alleged that in August, 1968, the Hughes interests offered about \$93 million for the assets of Air West. The airline had been formed in April of that year through a merger of three ailing West Coast carriers, Bonanza Airlines, West Coast Airlines and Pacific Airlines.

Mr. Hughes wanted to convert the publicly owned Air West into a private company under his wholly owned Hughes Tool Co. — now known as Summa Corp. Holders of Air West common shares were promised \$22 a share if they sold to Hughes Tool.

But when the acquisition was closed in April, 1970, the Hughes interests decided that the assets of Air West were not worth \$93 million after all. The value was set at only about \$45 million, and the stockholders got only \$10 per share from Hughes.

Several stockholder groups im-

mediately filed suit against Hughes interests charging fraud and breach of contract. These suits were consolidated and were settled along with the SEC action.

The total settlement of the SEC and the private case will not exceed \$37 million, according to an attorney involved.

As a result of the settlement, an SEC attorney estimates that former Air West stockholders will get another \$6 per share. It will be paid by Summa and Hughes Air West.

**Jimmy the Greek**

When he decided to go after Air West in 1968, Mr. Hughes hired James (Jimmy the Greek) Snyder to generate favorable publicity about the deal.

Mr. Snyder, now a professional oddsmaker and TV personality, was accused by the SEC of disseminating "false and misleading" information to the press and stockholders. He was enjoined from repeating those activities.

**Over-Counter Market**

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
100s	100	100	100	0
200s	200	200	200	0
300s	300	300	300	0
400s	400	400	400	0
500s	500	500	500	0
600s	600	600	600	0
700s	700	700	700	0
800s	800	800	800	0
900s	900	900	900	0
1000s	1000	1000	1000	0

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
100s	100	100	100	0
200s	200	200	200	0
300s	300	300	300	0
400s	400	400	400	0
500s	500	500	500	0
600s	600	600	600	0
700s	700	700	700	0
800s	800	800	800	0
900s	900	900	900	0
1000s	1000	1000	1000	0

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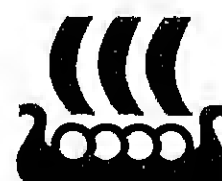
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January, 1979



## Over-Counter Market

Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg																	
<b>Over-Counter Market</b>																																					
Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg																	
Archie 50	52	49	50	+1	Boyska 2.50	160	155	157	+1	Buckeye 50	120	115	117	+1	Comshare	195	175	176	+1	Genes 500	3	177	177	177		KOICo	235	240	240	240	+1	Midwest 310	144	54	54	54	
Archie 100	100	95	96	+1	Boyska 5.00	320	310	312	+1	Buckeye 100	240	230	232	+1	Comshare	390	370	371	+1	Genes 100	120	120	120	120		KOICo	481	481	481	481		Midwest 410	102	109	109	109	
Archie 200	200	190	192	+1	Boyska 7.50	480	465	467	+1	Buckeye 200	360	345	347	+1	Comshare	585	560	561	+1	Genes 200	250	250	250	250		KOICo	715	715	715	715		Midwest 510	41	222	222	222	
Archie 300	300	285	287	+1	Boyska 10.00	640	620	622	+1	Buckeye 300	480	460	462	+1	Comshare	780	750	751	+1	Genes 300	380	380	380	380		KOICo	949	949	949	949		Midwest 610	2	129	129	129	
Archie 400	400	380	382	+1	Boyska 12.50	800	775	777	+1	Buckeye 400	600	575	577	+1	Comshare	975	940	941	+1	Genes 400	470	470	470	470		KOICo	1183	1183	1183	1183		Midwest 710	1046	309	309	309	
Archie 500	500	475	477	+1	Boyska 15.00	960	930	932	+1	Buckeye 500	720	690	692	+1	Comshare	1170	1130	1131	+1	Genes 500	560	560	560	560		KOICo	1417	1417	1417	1417		Midwest 810	420	217	217	217	
Archie 600	600	570	572	+1	Boyska 17.50	1120	1085	1087	+1	Buckeye 600	840	805	807	+1	Comshare	1365	1320	1321	+1	Genes 600	650	650	650	650		KOICo	1651	1651	1651	1651		Midwest 910	169	49	49	49	
Archie 700	700	665	667	+1	Boyska 20.00	1280	1240	1242	+1	Buckeye 700	960	920	922	+1	Comshare	1560	1510	1511	+1	Genes 700	740	740	740	740		KOICo	1885	1885	1885	1885		Midwest 1010	100	8	8	8	
Archie 800	800	755	757	+1	Boyska 22.50	1440	1395	1397	+1	Buckeye 800	1080	1035	1037	+1	Comshare	1755	1700	1701	+1	Genes 800	830	830	830	830		KOICo	2119	2119	2119	2119		Midwest 1110	25	179	179	179	
Archie 900	900	845	847	+1	Boyska 25.00	1600	1550	1552	+1	Buckeye 900	1200	1150	1152	+1	Comshare	1950	1890	1891	+1	Genes 900	920	920	920	920		KOICo	2353	2353	2353	2353		Midwest 1210	107	6	6	6	
Archie 1000	1000	895	897	+1	Boyska 27.50	1760	1705	1707	+1	Buckeye 1000	1320	1265	1267	+1	Comshare	2145	2080	2081	+1	Genes 1000	1010	1010	1010	1010		KOICo	2587	2587	2587	2587		Midwest 1310	416	23	23	23	
Archie 1100	1100	985	987	+1	Boyska 30.00	1920	1865	1867	+1	Buckeye 1100	1440	1380	1382	+1	Comshare	2340	2270	2271	+1	Genes 1100	1100	1100	1100	1100		KOICo	2821	2821	2821	2821		Midwest 1410	167	4	4	4	
Archie 1200	1200	1075	1077	+1	Boyska 32.50	2080	2020	2022	+1	Buckeye 1200	1560	1495	1497	+1	Comshare	2535	2460	2461	+1	Genes 1200	1190	1190	1190	1190		KOICo	3055	3055	3055	3055		Midwest 1510	27	9	9	9	
Archie 1300	1300	1165	1167	+1	Boyska 35.00	2240	2175	2177	+1	Buckeye 1300	1680	1615	1617	+1	Comshare	2730	2650	2651	+1	Genes 1300	1280	1280	1280	1280		KOICo	3289	3289	3289	3289		Midwest 1610	107	1	1	1	
Archie 1400	1400	1255	1257	+1	Boyska 37.50	2400	2330	2332	+1	Buckeye 1400	1800	1730	1732	+1	Comshare	2925	2840	2841	+1	Genes 1400	1370	1370	1370	1370		KOICo	3523	3523	3523	3523		Midwest 1710	20	1	1	1	
Archie 1500	1500	1345	1347	+1	Boyska 40.00	2560	2485	2487	+1	Buckeye 1500	1920	1845	1847	+1	Comshare	3120	3030	3031	+1	Genes 1500	1460	1460	1460	1460		KOICo	3757	3757	3757	3757		Midwest 1810	10	1	1	1	
Archie 1600	1600	1435	1437	+1	Boyska 42.50	2720	2645	2647	+1	Buckeye 1600	2040	1960	1962	+1	Comshare	3315	3220	3221	+1	Genes 1600	1550	1550	1550	1550		KOICo	3991	3991	3991	3991		Midwest 1910	1	1	1	1	
Archie 1700	1700	1525	1527	+1	Boyska 45.00	2880	2800	2802	+1	Buckeye 1700	2160	2075	2077	+1	Comshare	3510	3410	3411	+1	Genes 1700	1640	1640	1640	1640		KOICo	4225	4225	4225	4225		Midwest 2010	1	1	1	1	
Archie 1800	1800	1615	1617	+1	Boyska 47.50	3040	2955	2957	+1	Buckeye 1800	2280	2190	2192	+1	Comshare	3705	3600	3601	+1	Genes 1800	1730	1730	1730	1730		KOICo	4459	4459	4459	4459		Midwest 2110	1	1	1	1	
Archie 1900	1900	1705	1707	+1	Boyska 50.00	3200	3110	3112	+1	Buckeye 1900	2400	2305	2307	+1	Comshare	3900	3790	3791	+1	Genes 1900	1820	1820	1820	1820		KOICo	4693	4693	4693	4693		Midwest 2210	1	1	1	1	
Archie 2000	2000	1795	1797	+1	Boyska 52.50	3360	3265	3267	+1	Buckeye 2000	2520	2420	2422	+1	Comshare	4095	3980	3981	+1	Genes 2000	1910	1910	1910	1910		KOICo	4927	4927	4927	4927		Midwest 2310	1	1	1	1	
Archie 2100	2100	1885	1887	+1	Boyska 55.00	3520	3420	3422	+1	Buckeye 2100	2640	2535	2537	+1	Comshare	4290	4170	4171	+1	Genes 2100	2000	2000	2000	2000		KOICo	5161	5161	5161	5161		Midwest 2410	1	1	1	1	
Archie 2200	2200	1975	1977	+1	Boyska 57.50	3680	3575	3577	+1	Buckeye 2200	2760	2650	2652	+1	Comshare	4485	4360	4361	+1	Genes 2200	2090	2090	2090	2090		KOICo	5395	5395	5395	5395		Midwest 2510	1	1	1	1	
Archie 2300	2300	2065	2067	+1	Boyska 60.00	3840	3730	3732	+1	Buckeye 2300	2880	2765	2767	+1	Comshare	4680	4550	4551	+1	Genes 2300	2180	2180	2180	2180		KOICo	5629	5629	5629	5629		Midwest 2610	1	1	1	1	
Archie 2400	2400	2155	2157	+1	Boyska 62.50	4000	3885	3887	+1	Buckeye 2400	3000	2880	2882	+1	Comshare	4875	4740	4741	+1	Genes 2400	2270	2270	2270	2270		KOICo	5863	5863	5863	5863		Midwest 2710	1	1	1	1	
Archie 2500	2500	2245	2247	+1	Boyska 65.00	4160	4040	4042	+1	Buckeye 2500	3120	2995	2997	+1	Comshare	5070	4930	4931	+1	Genes 2500	2360	2360	2360	2360		KOICo	6097	6097	6097	6097		Midwest 2810	1	1	1	1	
Archie 2600	2600	2335	2337	+1	Boyska 67.50	4320	4195	4197	+1	Buckeye 2600	3240	3110	3112	+1	Comshare	5265	5120	5121	+1	Genes 2600	2450	2450	2450	2450		KOICo	6331	6331	6331	6331		Midwest 2910	1	1	1	1	
Archie 2700	2700	2425	2427	+1	Boyska 70.00	4480	4350	4352	+1	Buckeye 2700	3360	3225	3227	+1	Comshare	5460	5310	5311	+1	Genes 2700	2540	2540	2540	2540		KOICo	6565	6565	6565	6565		Midwest 3010	1	1	1	1	
Archie 2800	2800	2515	2517	+1	Boyska 72.50	4640	4505	4507	+1	Buckeye 2800	3480	3340	3342	+1	Comshare	5655	5500	5501	+1	Genes 2800	2630	2630	2630	2630		KOICo	6799	6799	6799	6799		Midwest 3110	1	1	1	1	
Archie 2900	2900	2605	2607	+1	Boyska 75.00	4800	4660	4662	+1	Buckeye 2900	3600	3455	3457	+1	Comshare	5850	5690	5691	+1	Genes 2900	2720	2720	2720	2720		KOICo	7033	7033	7033	7033		Midwest 3210	1	1	1	1	
Archie 3000	3000	2695	2697	+1	Boyska 77.50	4960	4815	4817	+1	Buckeye 3000	3720	3570	3572	+1	Comshare	6045	5880	5881	+1	Genes 3000	2810	2810	2810	2810		KOICo	7267	7267	7267	7267		Midwest 3310	1	1	1	1	
Archie 3100	3100	2785	2787	+1	Boyska 80.00																																



## Over-Counter Market

Sales In	100s	High	Low	Last	Chge
Amoco 24b	140	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4	
Amoco 17b	139 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4	
Amoco 10b	285	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Amoco 4b	285	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	
Amoco 2b	101	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	
Amoco 1b	211	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	
Amoco 1/2b	689	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	
Amoco 1/4b	184	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Amoco 1/8b	71	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	
Amoco 1/16b	126	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4	
Amoco 1/32b	118	14	14 1/4	14 1/4	
Amoco 1/64b	385	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	
Amoco 1/128b	202	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	
Amoco 1/256b	15	12	12	12	
Amoco 1/512b	431	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	
Amoco 1/1024b	269	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	
Amoco 1/2048b	620	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	
Amoco 1/4096b	203	15	14 1/2	14 1/2	
Amoco 1/8192b	61	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4	
Amoco 1/16384b	50	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/4	
Amoco 1/32768b	234	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	
Amoco 1/65536b	195	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/4	
Amoco 1/131072b	81	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/262144b	182	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/524288b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/1048576b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/2097152b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/4194304b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/8388608b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/16777216b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/33554432b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/67108864b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/134217728b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/268435456b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/536870912b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/1073741824b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/2147483648b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/4294967296b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/8589934592b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/17179869184b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/34359738368b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/68719476736b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/137438953472b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/274877906944b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/549755813888b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/1099511677776b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/2199023355552b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/4398046711104b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/8796093422208b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/1759218844416b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/3518437688832b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/7036875377664b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/14073750753328b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/28147501506656b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/56295003013312b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/11259006026624b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/22518012053248b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/45036024106496b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/90072048212992b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/18014409625984b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/36028819251968b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/72057638503936b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/14411527707872b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/28823055415744b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/57646110831488b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/11529222162976b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/23058444325952b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/46116888651904b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/92233777303808b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
Amoco 1/18446754660776b	120	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/4	
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# Laffite Captures Grand Prix Race After Big Crash

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 21 (UPI) — Jacques Laffite drove his Ligier JS 11 to an easy victory in the Argentine Formula One Grand Prix here today after the race was delayed more than an hour by a collision between two cars.

Carlos Reutemann in a Lotus 79 finished second, 14 seconds behind, followed by John Watson in a McLaren M28.

Laffite's Ligier teammate, Patrick Depailler, finished fourth, followed by Mario Andretti in a Lotus 79. Emerson Fittipaldi in his Cooper was sixth.

Laffite took the lead during the 11th lap and held it from then on. The race consisted of 53 laps for a total of 196 miles.

The first of the new season, the race began with an eight-car crash when Watson's McLaren caught a fire on the Ferrari T3 of Jody Scheckter. The only driver injured was Nelson Piquet, whose Brabham BT 46 was badly damaged.

Piquet was taken to the track hospital with a sprained toe and nervous shock. Dr. Oscar Prada said.

**Four Cars Out**  
After a halt of 75 minutes, the Grand Prix was restarted without Scheckter's Ferrari, Piquet's Brabham, Patrick Tambay's McLaren M28 and Didier Pironi's Tyrrell.

Scheckter was kept from the race by track doctors, who said his wrist was injured. "The doctors are crazy," the driver responded.

Technical problems kept Pironi and Tambay from restarting the race.

Watson said the accident occurred at the first curve when "Jody's and my tires touched in the rear. My right rear wheel must have touched his left front wheel," Scheckter said simply. "Watson went into my side."

Andretti said after the two cars

collided, "Scheckter went out of control, going on two wheels and back onto the track. I was almost able to avoid him but his car went into my right rear wheel." Andretti restarted the race with a reserve car.

**Lauda Stays In**  
Pironi, Tambay, Arturo Merzario and Niki Lauda were also involved in the pile-up, but Merzario and Lauda were able to continue when the race restarted.

A minor accident during the morning between Riccardo Patrese in his Arrows A2-B and Piquet put Patrese out of the race. Rene Arnoux's Renault RS02 moved into the last place of the starting grid since Hans Stuck's car was not in condition to run.

The Ligier JS 11 cars gained the top two positions yesterday in the time trials for the race, with Laffite in the pole position and Depailler beside him.

Laffite set a track record on the 3.7-mile circuit with a time of 1 minute 44.20 seconds, a second better than the record set Friday by Depailler.

"I would have gone faster if it had not been so hot," Laffite said after he came into the boxes under the glaring Argentine summer sun. The temperature was in the 80's.

Reutemann, racing the Lotus 79 for the first time, had the third best time of 1:45.34.

The team with the most problems was Brabham, with Lauda, the former world champion, barely qualifying for the race. His Brabham BT 48 gave him trouble so he switched back to the BT 46, but went off the track.

Andretti, last year's driving champion, was seventh in the trials. Last year he took the pole position and held the lead to win. "I'm not happy about the car," Andretti said of his Lotus.



Mechanics begin to remove Nelson Piquet's wrecked Brabham after a collision at the start of the Argentine Grand Prix.

## Neureuther Defeats Stenmark in Slalom

KITZBUHEL, Austria, Jan. 21 (UPI) — Christian Neureuther of Austria, a 29-year-old veteran who has twice returned from self-imposed retirement, edged long-time Stenmark of Sweden for victory in a World Cup slalom race here today.

Neureuther beat the three-time world champion when he streaked down the Kitzbuehel track in a combined time of 1:41.16 — 0.26 seconds ahead of Stenmark.

Phil Mahre of the United States

finished third in 1:41.53, the best result for the U.S. men's ski team this winter.

An excited Neureuther said after the race, "It's the most important victory in my long career because I defeated Stenmark in a regular race — that's what I have been waiting for all the time." The victory was his second of the season.

"The first win did not give me the same satisfaction because Stenmark fell in the first heat," said Neureuther who won at Crans-Montana, Switzerland, earlier this month.

The Austrians, defeated in both events on their home track, had to be content with first place in the combined, won by Anton Stiner. Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein was second in the combined and Peter Luescher of Switzerland third.

The Austrians obtained their best team result of the winter by placing four racers in the top 10.

**Men's Slalom**  
1. Christian Neureuther, West Germany, 1:41.16  
2. Inger Stenmark, Sweden, 1:41.42  
3. Phil Mahre, U.S., 1:41.53  
4. Paul Frommelt, Liechtenstein, 1:41.54  
5. Klaus Heidegger, Austria, 1:42.20  
6. Leonardo David, Italy, and Gunther Thoen, Italy, 1:42.42  
7. Peter Mueller, Italy, 1:43.01  
8. Bruno Haefliger, Italy, 1:43.12  
9. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:43.12  
10. Ken Reed, Canada, 2:06.15

**World Cup Slalom**  
1. Inger Stenmark, 135 points  
2. Peter Luescher, 127  
3. Christian Neureuther, 125  
4. Phil Mahre and Piero Gros, 66  
5. Christian Neureuther, 65  
6. Peter Mueller, 41  
7. Ken Reed, 38  
8. Paul Frommelt, 34  
9. Belon Krizan, 33

## Nehemiah Betters Mark In the 55-Meter Hurdles

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (UPI) — Renato Nehemiah, who bettered his own world indoor mark for the 60-yard hurdles Friday night in a dead heat with Greg Foster, turned in another record-breaking performance last night at the U.S. Olympic Track and Field meet at Madison Square Garden.

The University of Maryland star, who recorded 6.95 seconds in the dead heat, shaving .07 seconds off his week-old record — won the 55-meter hurdles last night in 6.88.

Foster was a close second through most of the race but stumbled over the third hurdle and suffered a mild ankle injury. He was still able to finish second with a time of 7.09.

**Praise for Opponent**  
"I couldn't have done it without Greg Foster," Nehemiah said. "If I had only a slight leadover he [Foster] would have won it. He's a great psychological factor for me."

"I wasn't ready, that's all," Foster said. "The false start [one of two] threw me off. I ran into the third hurdle and almost broke it."

Nehemiah's indoor mark was one of two set in the meet, with Todd Scully shaving almost eight seconds off his own 1,500-meter walk record.

In other events, Houston McTeer, who holds the world 60-yard record of 6.05, was defeated in the 55-meter sprint by Harvey Glance and Mike Tully was defeated in the pole vault by Gunther Lohre of West Germany.

Other winners included Franklin Jacobs in the high jump, Mark Belger in the 800 meters, Wilson Waigwa in the 1,500 meters, Stan Vinton in the 500 meters and Suleiman Nyambui in the 3,000 meters.

In a major upset in the women's competition, Jan Merrill, who finished fifth in the 800 meters, came

on at the start of the last lap to post a stunning victory over Francine Larietti in a meet record time of 4:14.1 in the 1,500 meters.

Glance held a slim lead over McTeer and Steve Riddick as he won this event for the third straight year, with a time of 6.17.

"I was expecting McTeer to get out fast as usual," Glance said. "I knew that once he gets rolling it's not gonna be an easy task. I was concentrating on staying in the race and winning."

In the backluster pole vault event, Tully was upset for the second night in a row. The record holder lost in Philadelphia to Billy Olson Friday night and was this time defeated by Lohre when he failed on all three tries at 17-feet, 4 inches.

Lohre made just one of three in what was called one of the shortest pole vault competitions in meet history.

Waigwa did not get the expected competition from the world mile record-holder, Dick Burkley, who finished last.

"I'm real upset about my race," said Burkley, who had assorted foot problems at the end of last year. "I've had plenty of rest and my workouts have been great. I don't understand why I ran so poorly."

**Coghlan Victorious**  
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 21 (UPI) — Eamonn Coghlan of Ireland took the lead with 200 yards left in the mile last night and held on for a narrow victory over Steve Scott in 3:56.10 at the invitational track meet at the Los Angeles Sports Arena.

Larry Greer took an early lead and won a 1:58.6 half mile with Scott in second place and Coghlan in third. Scott overtook Greer immediately after the halfway point but Coghlan exploded around the final turn and overtook Scott.

Coghlan's time was the seventh best indoor mile ever. Burkley's record time was 3:54.9.

Scott finished in 3:56.67 and third place went to Thomas Westinghouse of West Germany in 3:57.9.

In the two-mile run, Nick Rose of Britain ran to an easy victory in 8:27.3.

# Ireland and France Draw in Rugby

By Bob Donahue

DUBLIN, Jan. 21 (IHT) — France will not sweep its four matches and win a grand slam in rugby's Five Nations championship this year. Ireland ended the suspense early by holding the French to a 9-9 draw on the first of the annual five Saturdays.

France had the better players by and large, but underdog Ireland had the better team and came closer to winning. Instead of backing up late in the second half to give himself more room, Tony Ward took a simple kick at goal close enough to the French defenders to have it blocked by Roland Bertranne, an old fox who has been playing international rugby since 1971.

Ward kicked three penalties and proved that he is a dangerous runner. Fullback Jean-Pierre Aguirre kicked a penalty and converted a try by Alain Caussade, a new stand-off who should be around for a while.

**Under the Rainbow**  
The French plane shook like a leaf on the approach to Dublin Thursday night, but the wind and the bitter-cold rain disappeared abruptly yesterday, leaving an enormous rainbow over Lansdowne Road stadium when the English referee, Roger Quinnton, blew for the kickoff before a full house of 51,000. Plastic sheeting kept the field almost dry.

The Irish started strongly with outrageous domination in the lineouts — thanks mainly to a new man, the 6-foot-6-inch No. 8, Mike Gibson — and effective tactical kicking by Ward. Calmly but narrowly, Aguirre prevented two Irish tries in the first five minutes.

In the ninth minute, France shortened and won a lineout inside the Irish half and sent prop Robert Paparemborde on a battering-ram charge straight at Ward. The contact between Paparemborde's right upper-arm and Ward's forehead left the Irishman "seeing double," with black spots "for the rest of the first half," he said later.

**Unusual Reaction**  
So it was fullback Dick Spring, another of Ireland's four newcomers, who took the game's first penalty kick, from 40 meters on the left after Alain Guilbert, who was filling in unconvincedly for Jean-Pierre Basiat, was penalized at a lineout. A firecracker popped in the silence. Spring muffed the kick badly and the crowd rustled, then broke into an unusual swell of boos.

It rattled later with shouting and whistles when Aguirre took a penalty. He missed it.

Ward opened the scoring with a penalty in the 19th minute for a head-high tackle by center Christian Balesio on 21-year-old center Alistair McKibbin, the youngest man on the field. Two minutes later, Caussade missed the first of two attempted drops, but an offside penalty enabled Aguirre to even the score at 3-3.

The French had feared Ireland's first 20 minutes and were relieved to enter the second quarter on even terms despite having been outplayed. They accelerated now, and the Irish pack was driven back 15 meters at a lineout maul. But it was the Irish who scored, with another Ward penalty, to lead at half-time, 6-3.

The third quarter was French, with spectacular tackling by captain Jean-Pierre Rives and fellow flanker Jean-Luc Joliet that prepared the way for the only try of the game. Ireland took France's ball at scrum five meters from the Irish line — an unexpected feat that the French were later to attribute to illegal legwork by hooker Pat Whelan. But the Irish gained no ground, and another scrum in the same place stayed French.

**First Backline Attack**  
As the Irish tried to turn them, the French forwards skittered the scrum forward toward the posts. The ball came back clearly for scrumhalf Jerome Gallion to launch France's first backline attack of the match: Caussade fed Bertranne, Aguirre came into the line and passed back to Rives, and Caussade set out winger Guy Naves outside him, but Irish dispersion and his own fine legs gave him the try on his own.

Agirre converted, France was ahead five minutes into the half, 9-6, and the script now seemed to call for more scoring and a comfortable French victory. Fifteen Irishmen had other ideas. When, exactly midway through the half, Ireland kicked to touch 40 meters from its line after a long period of French pressure which should have won the game, the Irish had held and the French had failed when it mattered.

All eight men in Ireland's lighter, less-experienced pack played up to or beyond France's high standards. Phil Orr, Moss Keane and captain Fergus Slattery were world-class as usual, but the play of the three new forwards — right prop Gerry McLoughlin, No. 8 Gibson and virtual flanker Colin Tucker, who came close to scoring a fourth-quarter try — surpassed reasonable expectations.

When a French forward flung himself into a furious ruck from the wrong side in the 24th minute of the half, Ward kicked his third penalty to make it 13-9. Ten minutes later he made that decisive mistake in

front of Bertranne, and the game ended with France back at Ireland's door for a successful scrum and a polished feed back to Gallion and Caussade. The stand-off kicked the expected drop too quickly and missed.

The 50th Five Nations championship did well to start with the first draw since 1974. The French, still bogged down in their half-hearted conversion to a more fluid

style that makes better use of their superior backs, did not deserve to win. Ireland certainly did not deserve to lose.

**Wales Over Scotland**  
EDINBURGH, Jan. 21 (AP) — A storming second-half performance gave Wales a 19-13 victory over Scotland here yesterday.

The Scots, for whom fullback

Andy Irvine scored all the points, led, 13-6, at halftime after playing with the wind in the first half and looked set for a victory after seven consecutive international defeats.

But the Welsh, uncertain in the first half, played some rousing rugby in the second half when their forwards dominated. A try by scrumhalf Terry Holmes three minutes from full time earned Wales the victory.



Flyhalf Alain Caussade crosses the line for the only try in France's rugby match with Ireland.

## Steelers Favored in Super Bowl

By William N. Wallace

MIAMI, Jan. 21 (NYT) — One of the distinctions concerning the Super Bowl game today is that the team that was favored to win pro football's championship a year ago and did so, the Dallas Cowboys, is forecast as the loser this time. The Pittsburgh Steelers have been favored since the match was made, Jan. 7, by the consensus of reporters and by those who set the betting line.

The opening figures for wagering were 3 to 3½ points in favor of the Steelers, and the closing figures are expected to be 4 to 4½.

The Cowboys understand their role. "We're the challengers even though we've got the championship," said Harvey Martin, the Dallas defensive end.

**Oversized Margin**  
The Cowboys hammered the Denver Broncos, 27-10, in last year's Super Bowl, at New Orleans, and forced the removal of the Denver quarterback, Craig Morton, who proved inadequate. The margin of victory, 17 points, exceeded the average of 14 points for all Super Bowl events since the first 12 years ago.

No such spread is anticipated this time, but rather something closer to the final score of the Super Bowl game here three years ago that was won by the Steelers over the Cowboys by 4 points, 21-17. That game has been cited by many as the best of the series.

There is no telling mismatch in the lineups like the one of the 1977 Super Bowl, which saw the heavyweights on the left side of the Oakland Raider offensive line roll

over the smaller and lighter Minnesota Vikings opposite them.

This should be a contest of strategy and intelligent guessing. The latter will begin on the first offensive play.

Suppose that Pittsburgh has the ball. Will the Steelers begin by using their best running play, a sweep

to the weak side with Franco Harris carrying the ball?

Or will Terry Bradshaw, their quarterback, throw a pass? If it is a pass, to which of three most probable receivers — Randy Grossman, Lynn Swann or John Stallworth — will the football go?

Will Dallas, on Pittsburgh's first offensive play, be deployed in its flex defense, in a false flex, or in another of the myriad of formations the Cowboys favor?

The flex defense staggers defensive linemen and linebackers on and off, by a yard or so, of the line of scrimmage and is efficient against running plays. So is a false flex, which has the conventional four linemen taking their stance on the scrimmage line at the last second.

Should the Cowboys have the first offensive play, will they run Tony Dorsett, the elusive halfback, up the middle at Jack Lambert, the ferocious Pittsburgh middle linebacker? Or will the Cowboy coach, Tom Landry, who selects all the plays, order a pass to Billy Joe DuPree, the large and swift tight end who is most effective running a crossing pattern from one of three dozen possible formations?

The two tight ends, DuPree and Lynn Swann, are expected to be key passing targets for two reasons. First, both sides can anticipate difficulty in gaining more than 3 yards on running plays, and therefore this pass will probably become essential.

Second, both sides can presume that their talented wide receivers — Swann and Stallworth for Pittsburgh, Tony Hill and Drew Pearson for Dallas — will be tightly covered by two defenders.

## IHT Readers Like Steelers

PARIS, Jan. 21 (IHT) — Because of the time difference with Miami, the International Herald Tribune is unable to offer full coverage of the Super Bowl until the Tuesday edition.

IHT readers participating in the Super Bowl Contest favored the Pittsburgh Steelers to win, with 119 entries forecasting a victory over the Dallas Cowboys. Ninety-two readers predicted a Cowboy victory over the Steelers.

Nearly 200 other entries selected either the Steelers or Cowboys to win, but against different opponents. The Los Angeles Rams were most often favored among the also-rans, to make it to the Super Bowl, with the New England Patriots next.

The two playoff teams that nobody thought would win the Super Bowl were Philadelphia and Atlanta.

Most entries were in agreement on one point: refusing to believe that Pittsburgh is spelled with a final "h."

## Patriots' Owner Still Wants Fairbanks

By Red Smith

MIAMI BEACH, Jan. 21 (NYT) — Here on this wonderful island of dreams, in this subtropical paradise where every prospect pleases and joy is eternal, there walks a man wreathed in sorrow. He is William Sullivan Jr., and he is here with 79,640 others to see the Pittsburgh Steelers play football with the Dallas Cowboys.

But in the festive climate of Super Bowl XIII, he grieves and grieves.

Bill Sullivan is proprietor of the New England Patriots, whose coach wants to jilt him. Sadly, he has gone to law to save Chuck Fairbanks from committing breach of promise and the University of Colorado from the sin of alienation of affections.

"Why do you as chief owner," a newspaperman began, but Sullivan interrupted.

"Excuse me," he said, "but I am sole owner, along with seven banks."

**Memories of Halas**  
"Why do you as owner," the newspaperman said, "want to keep a man who doesn't want to work for you? Is this the old Halas play?"

"No," said Sullivan, who remembers when George Halas, owner of the Chicago Bears, sued to restrain an assistant coach, George Allen, from jumping his contract to become head coach of the Los Angeles Rams. When Halas won he said fine, now that the court had recognized the sanctity of a contract Allen could go to hell or Los Angeles, if he could tell the difference.

"No," Sullivan said, "this case is different. George Allen was a proven assistant coach but not established as a head coach. With Chuck Fairbanks as head coach and general manager, our team has become the best in its division. I think he is a unique individual and I want him."

The Patriots' contract with Fairbanks has four years to run with an option for another year at a salary reputed to be \$150,000. Sullivan said the coach is still on the payroll.

"even though he is spending this week in Boulder."

Judge Vincent Mazzone, who played end for Harvard about 30 years ago, has temporarily enjoined the coach from jumping and the university from dangling goodies in front of him.

**The Big Question**  
"If you win," the owner was asked, "will you take him back?"

"Yes," he said, indicating that he considered Fairbanks one of the team's assets. "When I told the judge he was unique, Chuck's lawyer objected. He's arguing that Chuck is a run-of-the-mine coach. He said that when Fairbanks came to Boston there were four other coaches who were his equals at least, but he didn't name them."

"I'll name them," I said. "Bud Grant, Tom Landry, Don Shula and Chuck Noll." But I pointed out that Noll wasn't the general manager in Pittsburgh. The Dallas organization had Tex Schramm, often described as the best general manager in the league.

"In Minnesota Grant had the help of Jim Finks, considered one of the smartest in the game and I think rightly so, because I tried to hire him. Shula's job is the closest approximation of Chuck's."

"Chuck has improved our scouting, our coaching, our whole organization. I told the judge I thought he was the best coach in the league and the most expensive. When he came, he brought 15 assistant coaches with him and I was prepared for that because he had a big staff at Oklahoma. We put them in hotels and they liked it so much they had steaks for breakfast, lunch and dinner and the bill was \$71,000. Another \$29,000 for their transportation made it \$100,000."

"I asked the judge, 'Do we have to go through all that again?'"

**Not Exactly Betrayed**  
"Do you feel betrayed?" A man asked.

"I don't like to use that word," Sullivan said. "I'm disappointed, because we had a great rapport. Chuck used to say he didn't think there was another team in the

league with the relationship we had. You know how I always left about Frank Leahy." [Leahy and Sullivan worked together at Boston College when Frank was coach there and Bill director of public relations.] "In our family, Frank was always 'The Coach' and he was the only one until the last couple of years when Chuck became 'The Coach' in our family."

"Did Fairbanks have a contract at Oklahoma when you hired him?" Sullivan was asked.

"That's an interesting question," he said. "When I offered him a job in 1972 I asked whether he was under contract to the University of Oklahoma."

"He said, 'Not exactly,' and gave me a long explanation. It seems that when the head coach died, Fairbanks was appointed by the president, Cross, I think his name was."

**Straitening Out Priorities**  
"Yes, Dr. George L. Cross, who said, 'We're trying to build a university our football team can be proud of.'"

"Yes, well, the president asked Chuck to fill out the remaining time on the head coach's contract. When that was done, he started working on two-year contracts with an option for a third year that could be exercised by either party. When we talked about the job with our team he told me he was working on the option year and was free to walk away."

"Do you speak to him these days?" Bill was asked.

"Constantly. He said to me, 'You didn't complain when I left Oklahoma.' I said, 'Charles, if you had told me on your contract there, then look in the mirror to see where deception started.' I repeated what he had told me about his contract with Dr. Cross, and I never heard a word of protest from Oklahoma when he came with us."

"I said, 'Charles, look in the mirror, and if what you told me in 1972 wasn't the truth, then I have to believe you have had experience at deception.'"

## Ferstl Wins Downhill Over Austrians

KITZBUHEL, Austria, Jan. 21 (UPI) — Sepp Ferstl of West Germany scored an upset victory in a World Cup downhill race here yesterday, surprising the favorites from Canada and Austria.

Ferstl, who won on the same track last winter but remained far below expectations in all previous races this season, had a flawless run down the 3,510-meter-long Hahnenkamm course. He was timed in 2 minutes 04.48 seconds, two tenths of a second ahead of Peter Wirthberger of Austria.

Ulli Spies of Austria finished third in 2:05.43, Erwin Jost of Switzerland fourth in 2:05.67 and Herbert Plank of Italy fifth in 2:05.67.

"I did not expect to win as I was hampered by a bad flu at the beginning of this season," Ferstl said. "But I managed to find the same ideal line as last winter and it seems that the track here suits me very well."

The Canadians finished far back in the first 10. Steve Podborski and Ken Read, winners of two previous races, were eighth and tenth respectively.

"I made some bad mistakes in the lower part of the track," Read said. "I took some of the bends far too wide."

Ferstl was the sixth winner in six World Cup downhill races this season, indicating that there is no clear

downhill champion this winter. The five previous victories went to Read and Podborski, Toni Burger of Switzerland, Erik Haker of Norway and Joseph Walcher of Austria.

The Americans had a poor race.

## NBA Standings

**EASTERN CONFERENCE**  
**Atlantic Division**  
Washington 21 12 35 5  
Philadelphia 20 15 43 6  
New York 20 15 43 6  
New Jersey 20 15 43 6  
Boston 16 27 37 14

**Central Division**  
San Antonio 20 15 43 6  
Houston 20 15 43 6  
Dallas 20 15 43 6  
Phoenix 20 15 43 6  
Portland 17 27 36 10  
Denver 17 27 36 10  
New Orleans 15 34 36 14

**WESTERN CONFERENCE**  
**Midwest Division**  
Kansas City 20 17 42 2  
Denver 20 17 42 2  
Chicago 20 17 42 2  
Cleveland 20 17 42 2  
Indiana 16 27 37 14

**Pacific Division**  
Seattle 20 17 42 2  
Los Angeles 20 17 42 2  
Golden State 20 17 42 2  
Portland 20 17 42 2  
San Diego 20 17 42 2

**Friday's Results**  
Boston 102, Milwaukee 102  
New York 105, Cleveland 101  
New Orleans 112, Portland 111  
Washington 121, Chicago 102  
Denver 101, Indiana 96



